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THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1957

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE : 120 PRUTA
VOL. XXXIII, No. 8718

JERUSALEM'S OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
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MARGINAL COLUMN

By GEORGE LEONOF

THE Security Council's resumption of the Kashmir debate yesterday after several years of inaction on the subject is a sharp reminder that the Afro-Asian bloc, which in a few short years has catapulted to imposing prestige and influence in the world, is at times hard put to justify its rather pretentious moral stand on world affairs in its approach to festering disputes much nearer home. The discrepancy is all the more glaring because the Kashmir dispute does not involve two minor and remote states; it is a straight territorial dispute between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and India, the latter the acknowledged leader of a large section of Asian opinion whose Premier, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, without unbecoming assumption — but also without apparent inhibitions — frequently comes forward as the spokesman for Asia.

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IT would be less than fair, and certainly impractical, to require that a country or its statesmen be above criticism in the conduct of their own affairs before venturing pronouncements on the policies and behaviour of others. But the Kashmir dispute has a peculiar relevance to the overall question of United Nations authority which naturally obtrudes into the current international scene. Without tracing the tragic events which attended the separate birth of India and Pakistan as independent states nearly nine years ago, and at the risk of taking a single fact out of its complicated context, the truth remains that India had occupied Kashmir with superior military forces and has to this day ignored an injunction of the United Nations for a free plebiscite among the people of Kashmir to decide the future of this territory. This is the basis of Pakistan's renewed complaint against India in the United Nations.

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ON this basis alone, the attitude of the Security Council should be clear. Nothing has changed since the U.N. resolution except that India now claims to have received a sweeping mandate from the Kashmiris to integrate them into India—which, considering that all this occurred without India relinquishing her administrative hold on the territory, or withdrawing her troops, is not exactly a substitute for the plebiscite as envisaged by the United Nations. Nor is it considered as such by Pakistan, the other party to the dispute. It is not likely, however, that the Security Council will find its work clear-cut, or will simply "view with concern and regret" India's failure to abide by its resolution and demand compliance "forthwith."

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FOR one thing, India is a formidable political force which, if it cannot command a monolithic bloc of 27 Afro-Asian nations on this particular issue, can swing a large number of them on many other important questions, and must therefore be handled with care. Again, in the matter of Kashmir India has the unconditional support of the Soviet Union, a fact that was made abundantly clear when Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev visited the disputed province last year; it is not to be thought that Mr. Krishna Menon will spurn the arbitrarily partisan backing of the Soviet bloc in this matter. Finally, the very merits of the Kashmir dispute are so immersed in communal prejudices and political recriminations on both sides that many delegates will find it hard to form a clear perspective of right and wrong, and might sincerely prefer to shelve the Pakistan complaint with recommendations for some delayed-action compromise.

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WHATEVER the final recommendation, it seems clear that India will continue to resist a plebiscite under conditions acceptable to Pakistan and as originally called for by the U.N., which would imply prior withdrawal of Indian troops from Kashmir and at least a relaxation of the now firmly-established Indian administrative control there. This Indian attitude will probably prove many different things to many different people. To India herself and her supporters, it will no doubt reiterate the futility of insistence by the U.N. on the implementing of a specific resolution, however large the majority that passed it, unless the U.N. is also ready to settle the many related questions with long-standing priority. In the interest of peace in general and the Middle East in particular it might mean more if India, in reverting to this argument, would steer clear of the error of which it so often accuses the West — that of applying a double standard.

Jerusalem, January 24.

ZHUKOV TO INDIA

MOSCOW, Wednesday (Reuter). — Defence Minister Marshal Georgi Zhukov left Moscow by air for India today.

Russians to Lead Syrian Army Units

By a Special Correspondent

Syria will shortly have several squadrons of MIG 17's and two Soviet-equipped armoured divisions, all commanded by Russians.

A U.S. Information Service report last week that the State Department spokesman could not confirm that "additional aircraft of Soviet origin have arrived in Syria" can be interpreted in one of two ways: either the State Department is ignorant of what is going on in Syria, or some wishful thinkers in the Department prefer to keep the American public in ignorance. No enterprising foreign correspondent in Damascus could avoid contact with the bragging common to the local population, who are unable to keep Russian aid secret in spite of most solemn pledges to their benefactor.

It was common knowledge in Damascus that General Omar Kabani, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration, had stayed behind in Moscow for a few weeks after President Kuwatly, with whom he had travelled, ended his state visit to the Soviet Union. The General was obviously obliged to see to the details of the new arms deal, which was contracted directly between Russia and Syria. The need for "middlemen" such as Poland and Czechoslovakia to sign arms treaties is past.

It is estimated that Syria purchased £125m. worth of Soviet arms in the past year. This includes the deals with Soviet satellites. The terms of sale are believed to be extremely advantageous to the Syrians.

The first contingent for Syria's MIG 17 squadrons, about 20 planes, arrived at Latakia harbour last month. Syria will have two armoured divisions equipped with Russian tanks, armoured cars and guns. She will have enough arms to equip three infantry divisions, in addition to the present six brigades estimated by Sgan-Aluf Israel Beer in his "Security Problems." There will also be numerous torpedo boats from the Black Sea and a small "sample" submarine.

But far more important than the arms themselves is the clause which provides for Soviet instructors to command the units they will be training. The Sinai campaign showed the Russians how normal outside training can fail. Their instructors had been overruled by Egyptian officers, time was wasted, and the soldiers learned little.

In Syria, the Russians expect to do better. They will send, for a start, some 250 or 300 men, who will take actual command of units as long as they are training with the new weapons.

The agreement, which the Syrians pledged to keep "top secret," stipulates that the Russian experts would leave the command when training is completed. Nothing is known as to who will decide when that is.

Severe Frost Threat to Crops; Cold Continues

Continued cold weather was expected today, after the winter's first serious frost Tuesday night threatened crops in various parts of the country. Below zero temperatures were registered in Jerusalem and at Lydda Airport and Mount Canaan.

Part of the banana crop was reported to have been spoiled by the frost Tuesday night, when temperatures of three and four degrees below zero were recorded in Western Galilee. It is feared that a further frost would damage banana plants which escaped damage last night.

Tomatoes and green fodder were also affected by the cold. No damage has yet been reported from the citrus orchards, but growers have been alerted to place smudge screens in groves wherever possible to combat the effect of frost.

In the Negev, there was concern over the sugar beet crop which is highly sensitive to frost. Beersheba recorded a temperature of 1°C. Tuesday night.

New Surcharge On Electricity Decided

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Electricity rates will be raised as of tomorrow with the introduction of a fuel surcharge that will continue for the period of fuel restrictions, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Palestine Electric Corporation.

Domestic lighting of up to 47 kwh per month will be charged an added six pruta per kwh and not as reported earlier. For water supplies, apart from Jerusalem, the surcharge will reach seven pruta per kwh, while irrigation for industry and Jerusalem water supplies will be charged an extra two pruta per kwh. For storage water heating, up to the permissible monthly consumption, 29 pruta will be charged per kwh.

All other consumption will be charged 31 pruta per kwh. This includes both commercial consumption and all domestic consumption above 47 kwh.

There was considerable opposition to these surcharges from several Ministries who felt that the higher prices would have too strong an influence on the c-o-l index and hurt the individual consumer. The P.E.C.'s monthly deficit of IL1.4m., however, convinced the Ministerial Economic Committee that at least half this sum must be covered by the public. The deficit was a result of the Sinai Campaign with the attending increase in the price of fuel and the considerably lower consumption of electricity.

The Government has promised that this surcharge will be lifted when fuel supplies are back to normal.

Coptic Leader Held As Egyptian Spy

Archimandrite el-Anthony

The spiritual leader of Israel's Coptic community, Archimandrite Joachim El-Anthony, has been arrested on charges of spying for his native Egypt, and is now awaiting trial, it was learned in Jerusalem.

Forty-five-year-old Father El-Anthony, the short, thick-set Vicar of the Orthodox Coptic Convent of St. Anthony in Jaffa, was reportedly arrested last week when returning from Jordan. Official Government sources denied the allegation made in a Ramallah Radio broadcast that he had already been sentenced to life imprisonment.

The trial is expected to be held in camera.

Archimandrite El-Anthony received his theological education at the Coptic Monastery of St. Anthony, in Sinai. He came to this country from there in 1932. After the establishment of the State of Israel, he became head of his church here.

He has a fair knowledge of Hebrew.

He was promoted to his post by and remained the friend of Archbishop Yacobos, Coptic leader in the Middle East who was killed in an accident in Cairo last year.

Lately he acted as host to four Coptic Orthodox priests who came from Egypt to assess the estate of the late Archbishop.

Jordan Warns Consuls To Stay on One Side

Jordan has notified the governments which have consuls accredited to both the Old City and Israel Jerusalem that they must cease this practice, the Arab News Agency reported yesterday.

It said that Premier Suleiman Nabulsi announced this in Parliament, stating that a deadline has been set for these governments to appoint separate consuls and that failure to meet this would result in cancellation of the consuls' accreditation.

Twelve Killed In U.S. Tornadoes

CHICAGO, Wednesday (UP). — Twelve persons were killed in Oklahoma and Louisiana as tornadoes swept the two regions today, while a 400mm. deluge of rain caused an estimated $15m. damage in Florida.

A total of 25,000 acres of crops in Florida were under water following 24 hours of steady rain, which destroyed 35 per cent of vegetables.

India Asks U.N. To Police Kashmir

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday. — Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian Minister without Portfolio, charged Pakistan today with aggression against India in connection with Kashmir.

He was speaking at the opening of a Security Council debate over the dispute between the two countries, in which India is laying claim to Kashmir in the latest round of her nine-year territorial battle with Pakistan.

Pakistan has asked for the Council session to specify the obligations of both parties for a plebiscite in accordance with U.N. resolutions. She desires that U.N. forces be sent into Kashmir to replace Indian and Pakistani troops to allow such an election to be held.

Mr. Menon said India had come to file a complaint and "to ask for redress on a charge of aggression." She wanted the Council to call on Pakistan to cease giving assistance to "invaders" entering Kashmir. *(Reuter, UP)*

Ike Tells Congress of Peak Prosperity, Warns of Inflation

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower told Congress today that the U.S. was enjoying peak prosperity, but he cautioned that inflationary pressures must be watched carefully in the months ahead.

The President reported in his annual economic message that the economy was running at the rate of $412,000m. a year with full employment and rising incomes. He asked Congress to take further "positive measures" to support his international trade policies as one means of maintaining the booming economy.

The President reported that 1956 was marked by economic improvement in the non-Communist world and by a notable expansion of international trade and finance including U.S. exports and imports.

Throughout his report ran the theme that U.S. prosperity was heavily dependent on economic development abroad.

He called on Congress to take further "positive measures" by:

- Authorizing U.S. membership in the new Organization of Trade Co-operation, thus making the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade a more effective instrument in world commerce.
- Supporting new programmes of economic aid to underdeveloped areas abroad.
- Encouraging the growth of private U.S. investment overseas.
- Extending beyond June, 1958, the authority of the Government's Export-Import Bank to encourage U.S. exports through loans to foreign governments and to private business in the U.S.

Reviewing international developments in 1956, the President said that substantial progress was made by economically underdeveloped nations, with a remarkable strengthening of international trade and finance having taken place. Trade among the "free nations" of the world rose from less than $74,000m. in 1952 to $92,000m. in 1956.

"Pravda": Danger Of Atom War in M-E

MOSCOW, Wednesday (Reuter). — Attempts by the U.S. to use Arab countries for its "aggressive aims" under the Eisenhower Doctrine would bring a serious danger of an atomic war to "the threshold of the Middle East," the Soviet Communist Party paper "Pravda" warned today.

It was commenting on American press reports that the U.S. was planning to send atomic operational groups armed with the latest guided missiles to Turkey, Persia, Japan, and other countries.

"Pravda" warned these countries that attacks from their territories would be answered by "blows dealt with the same weapons."

The U.S., it said, "by no means possesses a monopoly either in the sphere of atom weapons or even less in the sphere of long range guided missiles. In this sphere one should rather speak of the U.S. lagging behind."

Grace Kelly Rainier Has Baby Girl

MONACO, Wednesday (Reuter). — Princess Grace Kelly Rainier of Monaco today gave birth to a girl.

The former American movie star married Prince Rainier, 32, Europe's last absolute monarch, on April 19 last year.

Under the terms of the 1919 treaty, the 800-year-old principality of Monaco (population 20,000) would become part of France if the Prince leaves no heir.

Tiran Straits Must Be Kept Secure; Fair Future Planned for Gaza—B-G

Knesset Votes to Hold Gaza; Demands Free Eilat Passage

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

After a five-hour political debate, which was decided on only yesterday morning, the Knesset last night adopted a resolution declaring that Israel will keep the Gaza Strip and will not withdraw its forces from the Straits of Tiran before it received tangible guarantees for free navigation.

The resolution was adopted by 54 votes of the Coalition, the General Zionists, Agudа and Poalei Agudа, and the Arab parties.

A Herut resolution declaring that the U.N. Resolution calling on Israel to withdraw behind the Armistice lines has no moral force, received 11 Herut votes. A Communist resolution calling for the withdrawal of Israel forces from all occupied areas received six Communist votes.

The resolution adopted reads:

The Knesset notes that the U.N. General Assembly, in its resolution of January 19, not only does not advance the cause of peace in the Middle East, for which Israel is longing, but ignores absolutely the danger threatening Israel by reason of the proclaimed refusal of the Government of Egypt and other Arab States to recognize the fact of Israel's existence and to make peace with her.

The Knesset, after having heard the statement of the Prime Minister, resolves:

1. That Israel shall keep the Gaza Strip and shall be responsible with its own forces for the internal and external security of the Strip; she will continue to maintain and develop self-government by the residents in every town and village in the Strip; she will give UNRWA all facilities for the continuation of its activities for the refugees and will continue to provide public services for the Strip's inhabitants.

2. That the Israel Defence Forces will not evacuate the coast along the Straits of Eilat before freedom of Israel and international navigation is guaranteed in the Straits of Tiran and the Red Sea, to Eilat and from Eilat, by real guarantees made with Israel's consent.

3. To demand the demilitarization of the Sinai Peninsula.

4. To request the U.N. to prepare a plan for a permanent solution to the refugee problem, including the refugees living in the Gaza Strip. Israel will make its contribution, to the best of her ability, to this solution.

5. That Israel will insist that any solution to the Suez Canal problem shall guarantee to Israel freedom of navigation without discrimination.

Only the continued presence of our troops in Sharm e-Sheikh will guarantee free navigation in the Red Sea, Mr. Menahem Begin (Herut) asserted in opening the debate.

He asked why the Government found it possible today to disregard a U.N. resolution when it could not do so before withdrawing from Sinai. He said that not even the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee knew what happened between November 7 and November 8 that led the Government to agree to withdraw from the desert.

Mr. Begin thought it was rather late in the day for the Prime Minister to demand the demilitarization of Sinai. This should have been done before the retreat began, not when the Egyptians were at Rafah.

He called "dangerous" Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement that the Government was ready to withdraw the army from the Gaza Strip, and leave only police. Who would be supreme — the UNEF or the Israel police? By withdrawing our army we would be relinquishing our claim to part of historic Eretz Yisrael. This was going beyond the Prime Minister's agreement in his November 8 broadcast to withdraw from Egyptian territory, Mr. Begin said.

G.Z. Opposes Gaza Plan

Mr. Peretz Bernstein (General Zionist) agreed with Mr. Begin that our troops should remain in the Gaza Strip as well as in Sharm e-Sheikh. We must not retreat further, he insisted. On November 8 the government announced that we would withdraw from Egyptian territory, not from liberated Eretz Yisrael.

The Government should not yield to the threat of economic sanctions, Mr. Bernstein said, although sanctions might require more than merely lowering our standard of living; they might result in the paralysis of our economy and in large-scale unemployment.

Mr. Bernstein said that, when it agreed to the withdrawal, the Government had taken the threat of Soviet intervention very seriously, and that the U.S. had taken advantage of this by making counter-threats of her own.

He, too, thought it was a little late to be demanding the demilitarization of the Sinai Peninsula. As for the U.N., despite our disappointments in the past, we have still not lost faith in it, he said.

World Against the Jews

Mr. Meir Argov (Mapai) said this was not the first time that the whole world was against the Jews. He said the achievements of the Sinai campaign were real ones: the Egyptian air force had been destroyed, as had most of the equipment prepared for attack against us, and the campaign had shown the world our real security situation.

Before the campaign no one had imagined that there would be so few losses or that our towns would not be bombed. On the other hand, no one had anticipated such universal condemnation of our action, Mr. Argov said.

Mr. Argov said that 90 per cent of the Western press now justified Israel's demands in comparison to their attitude three weeks after the Sinai campaign. This was a considerable political achievement for Israel, Mr. Argov said.

He declared that the Sinai campaign had brought Israel nearer to peace by bringing home to the Arab rulers that this country could not be wiped out by the sword.

Mr. Y. Raphael (Hapoel Hamizrahi) called the Gaza Strip "part of our Homeland" and said it could not be severed from Israel as the Galilee could not be torn away.

Israel should maintain defence forces in Gaza as it saw fit — be they large or small forces or perhaps none at all, he said.

Allegations that the Sinai campaign had worsened our international situation are without foundation, Mr. Y. Ben-Aharon (Ahdut Ha'avoda) declared.

The Baghdad and Czech deals, the threats to destroy us or to push us back to the 1947 partition plan boundaries — these were dangers in our previous situation which the Sinai campaign had alleviated, he claimed.

We should not view U.N. decisions as if they were revelations of world justice, Mr. Ben-Aharon continued. There had been a U.N. decision in regard to Hungary, yet there had been no withdrawal from that country.

As long as the U.N. did not impose peace upon Egypt, he said, it was Israel's right to take up a line of defence which it considered necessary.

Israel Appreciated

Mr. Herzl Berger (Mapai) also stressed the achievements of the Sinai campaign. What had been gained, first and foremost, was a new appreciation of Israel as a nation to be reckoned with in the Middle East.

Mr. Ya'acov Riftin (Mapam) declared that Israel should rehabilitate the Gaza Arabs with the help of the U.N. By keeping the Strip, we would thus make our contribution to solving the refugee problem and also prevent the renewal of the threat of Egyptian attack.

Both the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. have in fact already imposed sanctions on Israel, Mr. Riftin said. He hoped they would reconsider their attitude. He appealed to socialist countries the world over to support Israel's demands for peace negotiations without prior conditions.

Mr. Benjamin Mints (Agudа-Poalei Agudа) said that Gaza is ours and always has been part of Eretz Yisrael. Under the Egyptians it was one big prison and a base for attacks. Nitzana, too, was just as much part of Israel as Tel Aviv or Jerusalem, and we could not allow the UNEF to enter that area.

Mr. Shmuel Mikunis (Communist), who was subjected to more heckling than all other speakers combined, asked why the Government did not accept its defeat with good grace and withdraw from all conquered territory.

He said it was the Government's pro-imperialist and anti-Arab policies that were the prime cause of its difficulties. The Israel Defence Forces could guarantee neither the country's security nor its right to free navigation.

Mr. Idov Cohen (Progressive) declared that we had seen evidence of UNEF collaboration with the Egyptians: there is no international police force which we can trust, he declared.

Eban Hands Plan To Hammarskjold

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday. — The permanent Israel delegate, Ambassador Abba Eban, today presented to the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, Israel's plan for control of the Gaza Strip and security of passage through the Gulf of Eilat.

A spokesman of the Israel delegation said that Mr. Eban had presented "a long memorandum covering all outstanding issues between Egypt and Israel that need clarification." The meeting lasted one hour.

The meeting followed last night's announcement from a U.N. official in Cairo that Israel troops had completed their withdrawal from the whole of the Sinai Desert except for the Sharm e-Sheikh area.

Under the terms of the resolution approved by the General Assembly last Saturday, Mr. Hammarskjold must report by Friday morning on Israel's "complete withdrawal" from Egyptian territory.

Asked to comment on Mr. Ben-Gurion's Knesset speech, a British delegation spokesman said Britain had always held that Israel should comply with the Assembly resolutions.

But his delegation had noted with interest suggestions about the future control of the controversial areas made by Mr. Hammarskjold and numerous delegates and was awaiting the development of such ideas.

Arab League delegations are meanwhile pressing for another meeting of the Afro-Asian bloc to prepare a resolution for the Assembly demanding sanctions against Israel if she does not comply with the "complete evacuation" order. *(Reuter, INA)*

Yugoslavs 8 Kms. From Nitzana

CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuter). Yugoslav troops of UNEF have advanced to within eight kilometres of the El Auja (Nitzana) zone on the Israel-Egyptian frontier, a U.N. spokesman announced today.

Canadian air reconnaissance yesterday over north-east Sinai indicated that "roads in the area were destroyed, as well as the village of Kuseima," he added.

French Economic Adviser Due Here

By MAURICE CARR

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Wednesday. — M. Emile Roche, President of the French Economic Council, will visit Israel for a fortnight in March, it was officially announced today.

The Council is the supreme advisory body for the Government in economic policy, but also exerts great influence on the policy of private capitalists.

M. Roche's visit assumes particular importance at a moment when France is becoming the leading foreign investor in Israel.

W. German Party Leader to Visit

By M. TADMOR,

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BAD GODESBERG, Wednesday. — Erich Ollenhauer, Chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, intends to visit Israel during March after returning from the U.S., it was learned today.

He had originally intended visiting Israel at the conclusion of his trip to several East Asian states during November but changed his plans at that time owing to the security situation.

BRITISH CLAIM SUEZ COSTS FROM FRENCH

LONDON, Wednesday (INA). — Britain is claiming from France £80,000 for supplies and services provided for the French armed forces preceding and during the Suez operation.

The extra cost of providing accommodation for the French troops is still being worked out. The French have agreed to refund these costs.

U.S. EMPLOYEES CAN RETURN TO MID-EAST

GENEVA, Wednesday (INA). — The U.S. Government has notified Americans who work in the U.N. and other agencies that they may return to their posts in Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Syria, but without their families.

Sinai Must Be Demilitarized

"Israel has no interest in the desolate strip of land on the shore of the Eilat Straits, but it is our right — and we shall insist on this right with all our determination — that the blockade of the Straits shall not be restored," Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Prime Minister, declared to the Knesset yesterday in a carefully formulated policy speech.

In a historical analysis of the past nine years Mr. Ben-Gurion noted the failure of the U.N. to implement a series of resolutions instructing Egypt to cease hostilities, and contrasted the prompt condemnation of Israel for the Sinai campaign. At one point he referred to "this brand of justice" as "a caricature."

Of the Gaza Strip he said "the Armistice Agreement violated and broken, is now beyond repair," but "the position there is unique" and no United Nations force stationed there could prevent the resumption of *fedayeen* activities. Israel would, however, withdraw military forces and leave only police to assure security. At the same time Israel would develop the area for its inhabitants, a thing that Egypt had failed to do.

The speech ran, in part, as follows:

Israel's faith in the ideals of the U.N. was not shaken when our State was invaded on the very day of its establishment by five Arab countries, including four members of the U.N. (Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon and Syria), in order to bring about its destruction; nor did the General Assembly or the Security Council of the U.N. lift a finger to come to our assistance, or even to rebuke the aggressors. Israel does not regret the fact that she was delivered from the attackers by the strength of her own people, by the sacrifice of her devoted sons and daughters in defence of their homeland and the aspirations of their people. But the fact remains that the Assembly did not even call upon the invaders to withdraw, and it was only the newly-formed Israel Defence Forces that repulsed them.

Moral Failures

Despite these moral failures on the part of the institutions of the United Nations Israel's loyalty to the U.N. was not shaken, for she understood that the reign of justice and peace would not be established at one stroke, or by written constitutions and majority decisions alone — but by the gradual and constant strengthening of the consciousness of a common faith among all the peoples and of the unity of the human race.

During eight years that have passed since the invaders were repulsed at the beginning of 1949 and the Armistice Agreements were signed between ourselves and Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria (Saudi Arabia and Iraq, which also shared in the invasion and the defeat, refused even to sign Armistice Agreements), Israel has suffered grievous disappointments in the international sphere. The four countries which signed the Armistice Agreements have violated both the principles of the Agreements and those of the U.N. Charter. The first article in each of the Armistice Agreements lays it down that the signing of "the Armistice between the armed forces of the two parties is accepted as an indispensable step towards the liquidation of armed conflict and the restoration of peace in Palestine;" yet, in spite of Israel's ceaseless demands for negotiations to bring about a permanent peace settlement, our neighbours refused to restore peace.

All the Arab countries, under the leadership of Egypt and the Arab League, organized an economic boycott against Israel, as well as international companies in various countries engaged in commerce with her, for the purpose of undermining Israel's existence and making it impossible for her to absorb hundreds of thousands of refugees, the remnants of the Nazi extermination of European Jewry, who came to Israel from the concentration camps in Germany, as well as hundreds of thousands of refugees from the Arab countries themselves — Yemen, Iraq, Syria, Egypt and so forth. Instead of the obligation imposed on members of the U.N. by the first Article of the Charter — "To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character" — these member states of the U.N. with Egypt in the lead engaged in hostile acts and economic war against Israel. Once again we saw with regret and astonishment in the course of eight years that the U.N.'s institutions did not adopt any measures against violation by U.N. members of the U.N. Charter. In violation of the Constantinople Convention and of international law, Egypt imposed a blockade on Israel shipping in the Suez Canal, and later in the Eilat Straits as well. We submitted a complaint to the Security Council, and on September 1, 1951 the Council adopted a decision expressly recognizing Israel's full right to freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal, and in general rejected any claim on Egypt's part to interfere anywhere with Israel shipping.

Armed Hostility

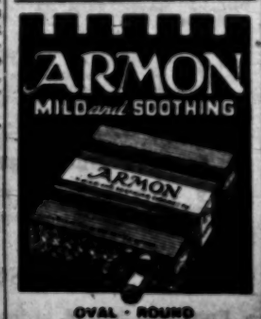
When our neighbours saw that they were free to do whatever they wished, they did not rest content with intensifying the boycott and blockade of Israel; they initiated acts of armed hostilities, by sending bands of saboteurs and murderers into our territory to sabotage irrigation pipes and other agricultural installations, and above all to murder passers-by, workers in the fields and even people asleep in their homes, without distinction between men and women, old and young. The articles of the Agreement forbidding military and para-military forces, including irregular forces, to engage in any kind of acts of war or hostility against military forces or civilians in the territory under the control of the other party, were trampled under foot every day, and between 1951 and 1955 alone, we suffered 364 casualties. At first, until the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

GAZA NOTABLES TO ADVISE GOVERNOR

An advisory committee consisting of 20 local notables was set up in Gaza yesterday to advise the Military Governor on administrative affairs, Kol Yisrael reported in its Arabic broadcast last night.

The committee held its first meeting last night. Rav-Seren Z. Elpeleg, Military Governor of the town, distributed among the members Arabic copies of the Prime Minister's speech in the Knesset yesterday.

ARMON
MILD and SOOTHING

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ISRAEL AND MIDDLE EAST

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SPECIAL ISSUE

Eight Years of Arab Aggression

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Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Mr. O. Ben-Ami, the Mayor of Natanya.

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The Minister of Posts, Dr. Y. Burg, and the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. M. Unna, visited the new Hebrew University campus on Tuesday and had lunch with the President, Professor B. Mazar.

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Members of the U.S. Information Service's Dramatic Circle in Jerusalem yesterday gave a farewell party at the Artists House for Mr. Gideon Boissevain, Minister of the Netherlands, who leaves today to take up his new assignment as Dutch Minister to Cuba. Mr. Boissevain was one of the leading participants in the play readings presented at the U.S. Consulate-General and the Touring Club. The members presented him with an original map of Jerusalem dated 1580.

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Mr. Moshe Dak has been appointed First Secretary of the Israel Legation in Vienna. Mr. Dak will take up his new post on February 1.

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The National Council of WIZO yesterday elected 54 delegates to the forthcoming World Conference of WIZO, opening in Tel Aviv on March 3. Mrs. S. Gissen, Chairman of the National Council, presided.

•

An exhibition of etchings and lithographs by Fredi Re'em (Berkowitz) will be opened by I. Aschheim, the painter, at the Artists House in Jerusalem at 6 p.m. today.

•

The Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, will address the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club on "Israel's Youth" at the Club's luncheon at the Z.O.A. House at 1.15 p.m.

•

Prof. L. Guttman, Director of The Israel Institute of Applied Sociological Research, will deliver an address under the auspices of the Jerusalem Branch of the Society for Mental Hygiene in Israel at Beit Hahalutzot, 14 Rehov Ibn Gabirol, on "The Morale in Times of Emergency" at 8 p.m.

•

Mrs. Barbara Castle, British Labour M.P., will speak on the "Labour Movement in Britain" at 8 p.m. tomorrow at the Journalists Club, 17 Rehov Shamai, opposite the Orion Cinema, Jerusalem.

Mrs. Chana Barzilai

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — The plane carrying the body of Mrs. Chava Barzilai, wife of the Minister of Health, will leave Zurich Airport on Thursday at 4 p.m. and reach here at 1 a.m. The funeral will take place in Negba on Friday, Mr. P. Dagan, Assistant Director-General of the Health Ministry, said before leaving today by T.W.A. for Zurich in order to meet the Minister.

Air Force Technicians Are Top Priority

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The "luxury" of an up-to-date vocational school for the training of aircraft maintenance technicians and ground crews for the Air Force was a top priority, senior Air Force officers told parents of several hundred students at the Israel Air Force technical school near here yesterday.

Each boy accepted by the school costs the country IL3,000 for the 10-month study period, of which parents paid IL300. However, the Air Force reaped the benefit of this outlay over the 30 years that a man served in the Reserves — or if he joined the regular army, which many did.

The parents had come to the school from many parts of the country as guests of the Air Force. It was the first parents-commanders meeting this year, and further such get-togethers are planned every few months. The purpose of such meetings was to bring home to the families the vital importance of ground crews to keep the warplanes in the air.

The commander of the school told eager-to-learn fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of the students that the boys are given basic training in mechanics, electronics and technical drawing for three months. After that the groups are divided for specialised instruction in armaments, electronics, mechanics and instruments. The boys are accepted by the school only after 10 years of primary and secondary school and passing physical and aptitude tests. At the school they are treated virtually as soldiers.

All graduates of the school are automatically accepted by the Air Force on conscription, and quickly achieve N.C.O. rank, the officers explained. If successful in their pre-military course and work in the Air Force, they are given opportunities to continue in advanced courses. At the school the boys learn the workings of the most modern aircraft in the IAF.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post January 24, 1957

In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court of Civil Appeal

Before Justices Agranat, Sussman and Berinson.

Morris Gradel, Appellant, v. David Gurvitz, Respondent (C.A. 189/56).

Penalty Clause Unenforceable

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court (Judge Harpazi) delivered on March 21, 1954 (C.C. 1511/53).

Mr. Gradel was sued by Mr. Gurvits for failing to fulfil an agreement to erect a building on the latter's property in Herzliya. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, a party failing to carry out his part was liable to pay IL5,000 liquidated damages.

Mr. Gurvitz demanded IL13,000 compensation for the damage caused him by Mr. Gradel's failure to complete construction of the building which he had commenced after the existing building on the property had been demolished. Alternatively, he claimed the stipulated IL5,000 liquidated damages.

Tel Aviv District Court Judge Harpazi found that only IL1,537 actual damage had been suffered by Mr. Gurvitz. However, he considered himself compelled to grant him the IL5,000 liquidated damages as Mr. Gradel had not pleaded, in his statement of defence, that this sum was in the nature of a penalty.

Mr. Adereth appeared for the appellant and Mr. Alexandroni for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Sussman, in delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court, agreed with Judge Harpazi that the memorandum drawn up by the two parties was in the nature of an agreement and was binding upon them, and that any omissions and ambiguities were of a subsidiary nature within the meaning of Section 64(3) of the Ottoman Code of Civil Procedure, and not such as to prevent the court from giving validity to the contractual relationship established.

As to whether the appellant could now claim that the IL5,000 liquidated damages was in the nature of a penalty clause, Justice Sussman said that it is an established principle that the defence of penalty must be raised in the statement of defence and the appellant would have done well to have complied with this rule of procedure and to have informed the respondent in advance, through the instrument of the statement of defence, that he intended challenging the validity of the damages clause.

His fear that, by so doing, he would have opened the way to the respondent's claim for IL12,000 damages, by releasing him from the restrictions of the agreed limitation of damages, was completely unfounded in the light of the attitude of the Supreme Court and of English courts to the question of whether a plaintiff might, in certain circumstances, be entitled to damages greater than those specified in the agreement.

From a study of the precedents it may be gathered, Justice Sussman held, that the rule is that,

In general, a plaintiff who has agreed to limit the amount of damages to which he would be entitled, cannot afterwards claim any greater sum either on the grounds that the damages specified comprise a penalty or on the grounds that they are unreasonably low.

(See C.A. 90/49, P.D. 5/625; Widnes Foundry v. Cellulose Acetate Silk Co. (1931), 145 L.T.R. 307.)

Binding on Plaintiff

In addition, he continued, in Israel, Section 111 of the Ottoman Code of Civil Procedure lays down that

If the contract contains a clause, binding either party in case of non-performance to pay a definite sum to the other party by way of damages, such sum may be awarded as damages, but neither more nor less than such sum.

In other words, if the damages clause is not invalidated because it contains an element of penalties, then it is as binding on the plaintiff as on the defendant and the former may not demand more than the liquidated sum.

However, Justice Sussman continued, although the defence that the sum of IL5,000 is in the nature of a penalty was not raised in the appellant's statement of defence, nevertheless he did not intend ignoring it. The Supreme Court, in previous judgments, had required the defendant to raise the question of penalties in his pleading in order to prevent the plaintiff's being taken by surprise and to obviate the raising of issues of fact not arising out of the pleadings.

In the present case, however, the amount of actual damage suffered by the plaintiff (the respondent in the appeal) had been one of issues, since the latter had estimated it at IL13,000. Evidence as to the damage suffered had therefore been brought by the plaintiff and the issue had been considered by the court. Therefore, despite the fact that the appellant's statement of defence had not contained the plea of penalties, the respondent had, on his own initiative, taken upon himself to prove that the damage he had suffered was a great deal more than IL5,000 and thus had, in any case, done everything that he could possibly have done had he known in advance that the appellant was going to raise the plea of penalties.

Not Applicable Always

Justice Sussman concluded with a warning that he did not think that, in every instance in which the statement of claim reveals facts which could be used as a basis for a possible defence, the defendant would be exempted from raising this defence in his formal pleading. But, in the present particular case, the respondent had not been surprised by the appellant's claim nor had an issue of fact not arising out of the preceding pleadings been raised, and therefore the omission could be overlooked. (See The Rolinson's Settlement 106 L.T.R. 443.)

Since, he continued, the District Court had held that the amount of damages suffered by the respondent was only IL1,537, the sum of IL5,000 must therefore be regarded as a penalty and the damages clause in the agreement was therefore unenforceable. Appeal allowed and appellant ordered to pay respondent IL1,537 damages. No costs awarded.

Judgment given on January 10, 1957.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 2.30, 5.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARMON: The Unguarded Moment.
EDEN: Mara.
EDISON: Hell on Frisco Bay.
ORGIL: Attack. 2nd week.
ORION: "Maleguena — L'Etoile de Rio."
ORNA: Tenderfoot's Partner.
RON: My Sister Eileen. 2nd week.
STUDIO: Forbidden Fruit. 2nd week.
TEL OR: As Long as They're Happy.
ZION: They Who Dare.

TEL AVIV

At 2.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY: The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit. 3rd week.
ARMON DAVID: "Confiante Perduto." 4th week.
CHEN: Reach for the Sky. 3rd week.
EDEN: Three 626. 4th week. 2, 6.15, 9.15 p.m.
ESTHER: Viva Las Vegas. 5th week.
HAMERCAZ: Safari. 5th week.
MIGDALOR: "C'Est La Vie Parisienne." 2nd week.
MOGRABI: Soldier of Fortune.
OPHIR: Oh, Rosalinda.
ORION: The Man with the Golden Arm. 5th week.
SHDEROTH: Aida. 2nd week.
TAMAR: Summertime. 2nd week.
TCHELET: Lady Hamilton.
YARON: The Court Martial of Billy Mitchell.
ZAMIR: The Poison.

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: The King and I. 3rd week.
ARMON: War of the Worlds.
ATZMON: Susan Slept Here.
EN DOR: "La Donna Del Fiume."
GAL OR: Three Hours to Kill.
Matinee: Back to God's Country.
MAY: The Court Jester. 3rd week.
MORIAH Casanova. 2nd week.
ORAH: Happy Ever After.
ORDON: A Kiss Before Dying. 2nd week.
OSLY: Nana.
PEER: Aware. 6th week.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

402, 240, 33.3 & 49.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m. News: English: 1.45 p.m. French: 3.0) p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m. 2.15, 6 & 11.05 p.m.

6.30 Service (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 Programme for Factory Workers. 12.30 Domestic Corner. 12.50 Light Music (R). 3.30 Close Down.

4.00 Entertainment Programme by Yoram Ronen. 4.30 Mi'al Magayis Drawing. 5.05 Mishna Lesson. 5.15 Children's Corner. 5.30 Youth Corner. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.15 "Ron Am!" (R). 7.35 Gentlemen, the Press. 8.0(Musical appreciation by Dr. H. Shmueli. 8.30 At the Knesset. 8.55 Bible Reading — Melachim 'A' — Chapter 11. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Herut's Yisrael (Piano): Bach-Busoni: Two Choral Preludes: Mozart: Variations on a Minuet by Duport, K. 573: P. Ben-Haim: Toccata. 9.50 Programme by Y. Ben-Horin. 10.10 Vocal Recital by Daniel Duno (Tenor): Works by Giordano, Rontini & Mendelssohn. 10.30 Request Programme. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

497, 468, 325, 42.9 & 32.3 M.

English News: 10.00 p.m.

1.45 Excerpts from Operas, presented by Feodor Challapin (Bass) (R). 2.15 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.2, 43.9 & 460 M.): 5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Hebrew Lesson in Ladino. 6.00 Dance Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.10 Biographit. 8.50 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 News (32.2 M. only). 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAOGLA (32.2 M.): Programme to South Africa: 6.25 News. 6.35 Newsreel. 6.45 Topical Songs. 7.00 Afrikaans programme. 7.55 News in Yiddish.

Programme to U.K.: 11.30 News. 11.40 Newsreel. 11.50 Kibbutz Choirs and Orchestras.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 214, 325 & 208 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Songs. 6.30 "Soldier's Platform." 6.45 "Tonight's Star." 7.00 News. 7.15 Classical Requests. Works by Beethoven. 8.00 "Projector." 8.50 Programme from films. 9.00 News. 9.10 "Hit the Target." 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (12.82, 16.50, 16.82, 19.42 M.): 6.30-7.30 p.m. News. News Talk. Week's Feature.

A STEINER FILM PRESENTATION
GERVAISE WILL HAUNT YOU FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE
Starring: MARIA SCHELL Directed by: RENE CLEMENT
From Sat., Jan. 26, at the ARMON DAVID Cinema, Tel Aviv

Nazis Kept Kastner to Extort Money, Cohen Tells Court

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The sole reason motivating the Nazis to take Dr. Israel Kastner and others under their wing was to extort money from them, Mr. Haim Cohen, the Attorney General, declared in the Supreme Court yesterday.

He was continuing his appeal, now in its fourth day, against the decision of Dr. Benjamin Halevi, District Court President, who in 1955 exonerated Mr. Malkiel Greenwald of three of four charges of libelling Dr. Kastner by saying he had collaborated with the Nazis.

The Nazis wanted a man, or men (Budapest Rescue Committee, for example) who had access to foreign sources of money. To wipe out these persons would be to end the contacts with these sources.

Even the Rescue Committee knew that without money to bribe the Nazis all would be lost. This explains the steadfast refusal of Mrs. Hansi Brandt, of the Committee, to break under Hungarian torture. For to reveal where the money was, or came from, meant death at the hands of the Nazis.

The Germans needed this money so badly that they ignored the fact (for they knew everything through their intelligence service) that the funds were also being used to finance an underground railway and other anti-Nazi activities. The Nazis considered the Committee incapable of organizing any real anti-Nazi resistance.

Own Interests

The Nazis let Dr. Kastner organize the "select" group, which was later to escape on the Bergen-Belsen rescue train, in their own interests, Mr. Cohen said. They wanted the leaders, and their families — for a leader grew restless if his family was in danger — concentrated at one spot to facilitate the extortion of money. There was another reason: the policy of Eichmann (Hitler's expert on the Jewish problem) of separating the leaders from the masses so the latter would be a body without a head — the easier to massacre the masses.

When the Bergen-Belsen rescue train left on June 30, no Jewish leader in Budapest thought, at that time, as Judge Halevi was to think later, that this was the price paid for sacrificing the masses.

Mr. Philip Freudiger, head of the Orthodox Community, came to this conclusion only months after the train left.

Nor did Mr. Moshe Krause, head of the Palestine Office, realise what was happening. He only thought that the train would never reach Spain in safety. Another witness, Dr. Arye Breslauer, said later that he thought the train was a "catastrophe." But when he met Dr. Kastner in Budapest in jail, he had even demanded a place on the train. He had a right to go first because he was a veteran Zionist.

Dr. Halevi's conclusions in regard to Dr. Kastner's failure to warn Cluj of the fate that awaited it "bordered on absurdity," Mr. Cohen said.

"Is there not a more fitting phrase?" Justice Olshan asked.

Mr. Cohen replied that he did not want to besmirch the name of the District Court, for he knew that Dr. Halevi "had written the judgment with blood and sweat, with an honest heart and with the best of intentions." However, he added, it was his duty to show that Dr. Halevi's conclusions were false.

Dr. Kastner had telephoned ten times to Cluj (we have only his word for this, Mr. Cohen noted) and visited the town on May 2.

The testimony of Mr. Hillel Dannzig, whom Dr. Kastner met in Cluj, had been considered without reason as "evasive" by Judge Halevi. Mr. Danzig had said that he did not know of any methods of escape nor would it have done any good to warn persons.

Repeat Performance

Mr. Cohen, to prove that Mr. Danzig's testimony was honest, read the entire cross-examination of Mr. Danzig, imitating Mr. Shmuel Tamir's slashing and relentless questions and Mr. Danzig's mild replies. At one point, when Mr. Cohen made a slip of the tongue, Mr. Tamir prompted him.

Mr. Danzig, if he had not been warned, knew quite well what was taking place, Mr. Cohen said, for Dr. Kastner had informed him of his negotiations with the Nazis. He could easily have inferred that failure of the negotiations meant death to everyone.

Dr. Kastner had been accused of "betraying his people" by not telling his sick father-in-law, Dr. Yosef Fischer, of what lay ahead, since as an "illustrious and devoted Zionist," Dr. Fischer would have warned everyone.

But Dr. Fischer knew of the Bergen-Belsen rescue train and of the list being drawn up. He knew what this meant.

Dr. Kastner had claimed credit — unduly, Dr. Halevi thought — for diverting a shipment of 15,000 Jews from Auschwitz to Austria. However, Dr. Kastner had every right to believe there was a causal relationship between his negotiations and this shipment.

The hearing continues this morning. Mr. Cohen will begin his analysis of the fate of the parachutists, Hanah Senesh and Peretz Goldstein.

New Grading For Gaza Officials

The drawing-up of a table of organization regulating the grading and salaries of Arab employees of the Gaza Military Government was completed last week and a committee appointed to relate wages to grades.

Under the Egyptians, civil servants' salaries ranged from LE10 to LE70 a month. On the basis of the survey, the Military Government decided against translating the wages into Israel currency at the official rates for the seven or eight grades of the service, but instead to fix salaries commensurate with responsibility.

Senior posts in the administration are being filled by Arab officials and a District Officer and District Income Tax Commissioner are to be appointed this week.

CAUGHT OUTSIDE STRIP WITHOUT PERMITS

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday. — Twelve residents of the Gaza Strip were tried by court martial on Monday for leaving the Strip without permits. They were sentenced to prison for terms ranging between three and 15 months.

Most of the men originally left in groups of 20-30, intending to cross into Jordan, but fell behind during the march. They told the Court that there were special guides in Gaza who charged between LE1 and LE5 a head to conduct persons to Jordan.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions:—

Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rabov Shlomo Hameiekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem, 9-1, 3-5, (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only, closed on Saturday.

1) Works by Marc Chagall. 2) Contemporary Dutch Graphic Art. 3) Iranian Ceramics, 1500 B.C.—1500 C.E. Exhibit of the Month. Door of an Imamzada (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia, Ispahan, 1298 C.E. (698 A.H.) Bezalel, 9-1, 3-5.

Oil Paintings by Fanny Hefter, Paris; Collective exhibition of Israel painters. Chinese Wood figures. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon, 10-2, 3-6.

• Theatre: —

Cameri, "Lady Precious Stream," Edison, 9.

• Tours: —

Hebrew University conducted tour. Call 4274.

TEL AVIV

Italian Specialities, Lunch, Dinner, Soupe à l'oignon, Lucky's Bar, 2 Allenby Rd., Tel. 12782. Relax in elegant atmosphere with a cup of Espresso, at "Roma," 7 Rehov Ben Yehuda.

• Exhibitions:—

1. Oil Paintings by Yousef Berner. 2. Drawings by Aviva Uri. 3. Paintings and Sculptures by "The Ten Group". Tel Aviv Museum, 10-4.

• Social and Cultural Club: — Z.O.A. House, 8.30 p.m. — Music Appreciation Evening.

• Theatre: — Habimah, "Anna Frank," 8. Cameri, "You Never Can Tell," New Hall, 5 and 8.30.

NATANYA

• Theatre: — Habimah, "Black on White," 8.

HAIFA

• Theatre: — Te-Re-Mi, "Pajama Game," Oneh.

• Golden Age Club: — Mr. Moshe Liber will lecture on: "Theatrical Art in today's Israel." Panorama Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Guests welcome.

PETAH TIKVA

• Theatre: — Ohel, "5.8," 4 and 8.

ZICHRON YAACOV

• Theatre: — Ohel, "The Inn," 8.

"YARON" Cinema, Saturday, January 26, 1957
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Francoise Christophe ✶ Paul Bernard ✶ Jean Danet
The Adventure of a woman facing a man's cruelty
"La Rue des Bouches Peintes"
(THE STREET OF PAINTED LIPS)
Based on the famous book by Maurice Dekobra.
For Adults only (from 20 years).

Intellectuals Call Spain 'A Gigantic Prison'

PARIS, Wednesday (Reuter). — The weekly review "L'Express" publishes in its current issue a letter from Spanish intellectuals, said to be still living in Spain, alleging that the country was today a "gigantic prison."

The letter called the admission of "Franco Spain" to the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization a "grave blow committed by the free world against the cause of liberty."

The review said that the "Letter to Foreign Intellectuals" was sent secretly and was signed by leaders in Spanish university, literary and scientific life. No names were published.

The letter described Franco as "the bloodiest tyrant of Spanish history" and said he was "the biggest enemy of culture, guilty of the death of several thousand intellectuals as well as the violent repression of all attempts at a renaissance of the Spanish intelligence."

Iraq Calls on U.N. To Curb Arms to Israel

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (UP). — Iraq said yesterday that Israel is too heavily armed and that "if we are to have peace in the Middle East with armaments control, Israel's armaments should not be more than her size and population entitle her to have."

Speaking in the disarmament debate in the General Assembly's main Political Committee, the Iraqi delegate, Fadhil Jamali, denounced the theory that Israel's armed strength should match the combined power of her Arab neighbours.

He said that Israel's arms were used to invade Egypt, and called on the Western powers to stop sending arms and aid to Israel "in order to avoid a future conflagration in the Middle East."

"Pending a just and final settlement of the Palestine question, s' might be offered the protection of U.N. armed forces. She should not be given arms which she uses to invade her neighbours," he asserted.

Nasser Stronger Than U.S. Might — Sadat

CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuter). —Col. Anwar e-Sadat, writing in the weekly newspaper "A-Tahrir," yesterday accused Secretary of State John Foster Dulles of "aiming to get rid of Abdul Nasser."

E-Sadat said, "All your dollars, Mr. Dulles, your planes, your tanks and your fleet will not affect Nasser in the least, because he is infinitely more powerful than all these."

$100,000 Reward For Finding Killer

CHICAGO, Wednesday (Reuter). —A reward offer of at least $100,000 for solution of the October 1955 murder of three Chicago schoolboys has been made by a group of prominent Chicago men who have formed an organization known as the Crime Detection Institute.

The goal of the Institute is to raise funds by subscription to offer as rewards in solving major crimes of violence.

The strangled naked bodies of Robert Peterson, 12, John Schuessler, 12, and his brother Anton, 11, were found in a wood north-west of Chicago on October 18, 1955.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Orah, 27 King George, 2043.
TEL AVIV: Tabatchnik, 27 Allenby, 24553. Frankel, 20 King George, 23721. Nordau, 142 Ben Yehuda, 29873. Michlin & Sons, 113 Allenby, 3253. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67367. JAFFA: Noga, near Noga Cinema, 51284. HAMAT GAN: Talpiot, 20 Abba Hillel, Pinsi, 194 Rav Kook. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 24 Stampfer. NATANYA: Trufa. HOLON: Brist, Sokolov. RISHON LEZION: Gamarnik, Mahal. BEIT YOVOT: Levin-Hanegev, 196 Herzl, 946. HAIFA: Hagiborim, 28 Hagiborim, 67400.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 32 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 62963. Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Shur, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Shahaam, 1 Hyrkin, 26842. Dr. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 25486. JAFFA: Dr. Alkalai, 65 Rehov 4. Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.
HAIFA: Dr. Epstein, 67 Herzl, 2677. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

Iran's Gusher a Mixed Blessing

TEHERAN (NANA). — When one of the world's richest oil fields was discovered here recently, gushing to a height of nearly 250 feet in the Persian sky, utter dismay was the prevailing sentiment of oil experts of the Western world.

Rarely in the history of Middle East oil exploration have such disheartening technical and political problems surrounded the exploitation of one oil well. Due to these problems, its flow of 180,000 barrels a day — one of the greatest in existence — is not even being tapped to supply oil-hungry Europe as yet.

The first disadvantage of the new discovery was its location — only a few miles from the Caspian Sea, which is heavily patrolled by Russia.

Moreover, the new gusher was found squarely in the centre of the barren frigid Qum plateau which is causing some unprecedented technical problems for the engineers working on the project. In the sub-freezing weather, the oil will solidify in any pipeline built to carry it unless an especially built-in pipeline heating system is constructed.

Actually, the well is so rich — as was proven by the veritable lake of oil which formed before it was capped —that it may merit a special refinery on the spot. This would cost over $12m. and would still be unable to refine all the well's output.

The well would also be almost certain to revive Russian interest in the region. Russian troops only quit the area in 1947, and then after what amounted to a U.S. ultimatum.

For the Persians, however, it has one very important advantage — it is outside the oil zone granted to the international consortium of companies which control the rich Abadan pool at the other end of the country, in southern Persia.

The new well — with a flow twice as big as anything yet discovered in the country — would thus give its entire profits to the Government, which is still in crisis because of profits lost during the leadership of the unlamented Premier Mossadegh, who had nationalised the oil industry.

Oil experts say that the mountain area surrounding the site of the new discovery is equally as rich in undiscovered oil. Yet due to its proximity to Russia and its remoteness it has not been fully explored. But both Turkey and India are said to be eager to use the new well as a source of their oil supplies.

For the Persians — whose total needs would be supplied by this one well — the discovery was made at an ironic moment. Unaware that such a momentous and near-by discovery was in the offing, the Persians were in the process of completing a new pipeline from the Persian Gulf to Teheran.

Japan Overtakes U.K. As Chief Shipbuilder

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Japan overtook Britain for the first time last year as the world's largest shipbuilding nation in peacetime, after more than doubling her production in 15 months, it was announced here today.

Lloyds Register of Shipbuilding Returns for the last quarter of 1956 said Japan's total tonnage of ships commenced, launched and completed last year was 4,311,000 compared to Britain's 4,179,000. Germany was third on the list with 1,798,722 tons, Italy fourth with 857,529 tons and Holland fifth with 599,780 tons.

Fined for Attempt To Prevent Post Mortem

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — A deceased woman's relatives who tried on religious grounds to prevent a post mortem were fined by the Magistrate's Court here yesterday.

Dr. H. Karplus, director of the Pathological Institute at Abu Kebir, gave evidence that the body of Rivka Ben-Yedidya was brought for examination on a police order about six months ago. Before the examination began three of her relatives broke into the operating room, and disturbed the policeman who was photographing the corpse. They even threatened to kill the medical staff unless the post mortem was stopped. They held the telephone to prevent a call to the police.

Meanwhile, a large crowd had broken into the Institute and tried to find a stretcher to remove the body in a car they had brought. Although it was soon established that the police had cancelled its post mortem order, the crowd did not leave until the morticians took away the body.

S. Ben-Yedidya was given a suspended sentence of two months, and his aides fined IL30 and IL20.

Productivity Institute Resumes Seminars

After an unforeseen hitch at the end of 1956, the Productivity Institute got away to a good start with its first seminar of the year last week, held at the Tadmor Hotel in Herzliya.

Close to 50 industrialists and business executives were gathered together to be schooled by Justice A. Witkon of the Supreme Court, who lectured and led a discussion on "Amortization and Depreciation Law."

The evenings were taken up with lectures on "The Government Credit Policy," "Budget Formulating," and "The Export Policy." Concentrated instruction was given on "The Analysis of Balance Sheets" and "Finance Analysis."

As on previous occasions, the proprietors and personnel of the Tadmor Hotel fully entered into the spirit of catering to this short-lived group of temporary students.

The second seminar, for directors of institutions and heads of government departments, started yesterday.

CHEN Cinema, Tel Aviv
Starting Saturday, Jan. 26, 1957
Janette Scott
Vernon Gray
Britain's Romantic team of the year
in
Now and Forever

First love in all its ecstasy
Colour by TECHNICOLOR
Distributed by ASSOCIATED BRITISH PATHE LTD.
MESSERI FILM.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JANUARY 23, 1957

Pop. Loan	
2½% (IL.100)	99
4 % Comp. Loan 50/61	69½
3½% War Loan 54/59	90½
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	99
Pal. Mortg. Bds. Ser. 2	94½
3½% Tevel Dollar 2) yr	75½
4 % Rev. Sterling "A"	87
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	248
4½% Bonds 57/58 f)	376
ditto g)	3084
Koros Haycrod 4½ % Deb. 55/65 f)	96½
ditto g)	96½
Iggesh Ltd. 4½ % Deb 55/65 f)	94½
Sh. Lumni ord sh.	2½
Bearer Sartawa Cert.	87½
A.P.B. Investment 4½-6% Conv. Deb. ord sh. "B" reg.	93
Assit. ord. sh. "B" reg.	2000
Elbra's Inv. ord. f)	96½
344
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	1000
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord sh.	1000
Bisur 6% debs. 55/65	89
Bir 5% pre. sh.	77½
Pass 6% debs. 60/64 reg.	76½
"Inve" 5% debs.	82
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	91
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	76½
5 % debs.	94
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh. f)	87½
4to ord "B" sh.	84½
6-5% con. debs.	84½
"Kardanit" ord. "B"	97½
7% con. debs. 55/63	75½
Mashav-Plan ord sh. reg.	730
Pal. Brewery 6% con debs.	66½
Mekorot Interest "B" sh.	99
Mekorot 6% debs. "A"	116
Pal. Potash "A" ord. Sh.	66½
"Tevo" ord Sh.	99
Pal. Cold Sto. ord. sh. reg.	102
Delek Ord. sh. "C"	84½
Pal. Contr. 5% debs.	96
Mekorot pref. sh.	73½
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. Sh. reg.	116

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with £.e.L.; z) in % of IL1,000; y) in per cent.

RUSSO-GREEK TRADE

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter).—The Soviet Union and Greece have signed an agreement providing for two and a half times more goods to be exchanged in 1957 than in 1956, Moscow Radio reported.

Greece will export bauxite, tobacco, citrus, dried fruits and hides. Russia will supply timber, oil products, machines, industrial equipment and chemicals.

ALLENBY BRIDGE NOW NAMED 'HUSSEIN'

A royal Jordan decree recently changed the name of Allenby Bridge over the Jordan River to Hussein Bridge, the Arab News Agency reported from Amman.

TO LET
3½-room luxury cottage, Herzliya Pituah, central heating, continuous hot water, key money. Call Cohen, Ampal, 66780, Tel Aviv, Daily 8-1.

חברת החשמל לארץ ישראל בע"מ
The Palestine Electric Corporation Ltd.

The Corporation hereby informs consumers of changes in the fuel surcharge and in the electricity tariffs for industrial power, irrigation and domestic water heating, adopted in accordance with Government directions. These will apply to electricity consumption as from meter readings commencing on January 25, 1957 and thereafter, and will be as follows: —

A. Fuel Surcharge per Kilowatt-Hour
(1) Domestic Lighting and Appliances up to 47 kWh per month — 6 pruta per kWh
(2) Pumping for Water Supply (except to the Jerusalem Municipality) — 7 pruta per kWh
(3) Power for Industry, Irrigation and Pumping Water to Jerusalem Municipality — 2 pruta per kWh
(4) All other consumption not specified above — 31 pruta per kWh

B. Electricity Tariffs
(1) Storage Water Heating during restricted hours on domestic premises. Up to permissible monthly limit of consumption in accordance with the restrictions now in force — 29 pruta per kWh
(2) Industrial Power and Irrigation
The changes in these categories relate to the tariff structure as well as to the rates.
Particulars may be obtained at the Corporation's Offices.

Jerusalem Supply Area
All changes in the fuel surcharge and in the tariffs as above also apply to the supply area of the Jerusalem Electric & Public Service Corporation Limited.

Today's Postbag

WEATHER

FORECAST: Fair and dry.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	30	-2	7	7
Tiberias	34	9	13	13
Haifa Port	—	9	13	13
Natanya	27	9	14	14
Tel Aviv Kirya	30	3	14	14
Tel Aviv Port	28	3	12	12
Lydda Airport	27	-3	14	14
Jerusalem	34	-1	7	7
Beersheba	42	1	11	12
Sdom	40	—	15	15
Eilat	35	3	14	15

*A) Humidity at 6 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. G. F. K. Donaldson, Chief of the Regional Technical Assistance Project of the International Civil Aviation Organization in the Middle East, for discussions with the Civil Aviation Department and the I.C.A.O. Mission in Israel.

AFTER HEARING a report by Mrs. Berit Schirstrki on the Israel Consumers Association at the Women's Cultural Club in Kiryat Yovel, all those present enrolled for membership of the Association.

• • •

A TWO-HOUR strike broke out in the s.s. Daniella Borchard in Antwerp on Tuesday over the distribution of foreign currency allowances. The Seamen's Union immediately ordered the men back to work.

• • •

INDUSTRIAL CERAMICS work will be taught in the new programme of the vocational training centre of the Labour Ministry in Beersheba, which will begin in a few weeks. This will be the only regular programme in ceramics training in the country.

• • •

SEVENTEEN immigrant families from Egypt were flown yesterday directly from Marseilles to Eilat. On Tuesday, 35 families from Egypt were settled in Beersheba. Twenty families are expected in Kfar Yeruham and Ofakim within the next few days.

• • •

THE SYMPOSIUM for exporters which was scheduled to take place today in Beit Leissin, Tel Aviv, has been postponed to Thursday, February 7, 2 p.m., the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced.

El Al Men Take Part In 'Britannia' Tests

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — El Al personnel is participating in current experimental flights of the new Britannia airliner in Canada, Mr. Ephraim Ben-Arzi, the new Managing Director of El Al, said on arriving here today from an eight-day visit to Europe.

Mr. Ben-Arzi together with Messrs. Y. Paigi and A. Rivkind went to England to acquire a knowledge of the as yet untried "Britannia."

Italian Oil Workers Sang, Danced Hora in Sinai

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — No Egyptian soldiers or civilians had appeared so far at the Abu Rudeis oil field, 100 kilometres north of E-Tur in Sinai, since Israel forces left the area on January 7, Mr. Claudio Palmieri, petroleum engineer of the Italian Agip Oil Company, said during an interview at the Ramat Aviv Hotel today.

Mr. Palmieri and 18 Italian workers left the oil field on Monday, and came to Tel Aviv through the help and cooperation of UNEF and the Israel Defence Forces. The group had informed the UNEF occupation authorities that they wished to return to Italy, and were taken in UNEF vehicles to the Sharm e-Sheikh region, from where they were flown to Lydda in an Israel Air Force plane. The oilmen leave for Italy tomorrow with KLM.

The same day that Israel troops left, Indian paratroopers moved into Abu Rudeis to occupy the nearby airstrip and guard the oil installations. These soldiers were still there on Monday.

20 Well Oilfield

The 16 oilmen had spent six weeks at Abu Rudeis where they were sent by the Agip Company to examine the 20-well oil field. They found that nothing had been destroyed at the field, but that some equipment was missing, Mr. Palmieri said. The Agip company would request compensation from the Israel Government. It will be recalled that an official Israel spokesman said some time ago that compensation would be paid to the company for missing equipment.

The field, which spread over 30 kilometres, had yielded no oil since the Sinai campaign. At the start of the fighting the Italian oilmen left the field.

Mr. Palmieri and his group said they had enjoyed their stay in the Sinai desert. They had plenty of food flown them direct from Italy, and had even enough to give some to the nearby Beduin, who came to them every day. The water from nearby wells was rather brackish.

Social Get-Together

When the Israel soldiers were stationed nearby, they had social get-togethers, during which Neapolitan arias and Galilee *Hora* tunes rent the cold Sinai evenings. Beduin were also sometimes present at these socials. After the Israelis left, the Italian oilmen spent most evenings playing poker, Mr. Palmieri said. However, the men had now become rather tired of Sinai and wanted to get back to Italy, he added.

On the route from Abu Rudeis to Sharm e-Sheikh the roads were in good order. They had seen no Egyptian troops on their way, Mr. Palmieri said.

J.N.F. Budget To Rise to IL.23m.

The Jewish National Fund's budget of IL23.4m. for the current year — IL.2m. higher than last year — was outlined by Dr. A Granott, chairman of the board of the Fund, at a meeting of directors in Jerusalem Wednesday.

Dr. Granott estimated that this year's contributions to the Fund would rise by IL1m. and that rentals from leases would increase by IL2m.

At the meeting, a welcome was given to the newly-elected directors of the Fund, Miss Ada Maimon, Mr. Elias M. Epstein, Mr. M. Hazani, M.K., Mr. R. Cohen, Mr. A. Kamlai and Mr. A. Remba.

We extend our sincere sympathy to the
Ministry of Health
on the death of his wife
Chava Barzilai
HEALTH UNIT IN GAZA

In deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved
Shmuel [Siegfried] Jacoby
Frieda Jacoby
Rudolf Zorn and family
Israel Jacoby and family
Shlomo Jacoby and family
The funeral will take place at 1 p.m. today, January 24, 1957, from Rambam Hospital, Haifa.

Farmers Consult to Guard 1957 Cotton from Pest

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Cotton must succeed this year, for it may not survive another set-back. This was the opinion of speakers at a large gathering of cotton growers who met today in anticipation of the new season. The anxious farmers, both co-operative and private, were haunted by a possible repetition of last year's failure when spiny boll worm ate up half the crop.

"Agriculture learns more from failures than from successes," Mr. Sam Hamburg, "father of Israel cotton" and millionaire California planter, told the farmers. He brought with him a plan for the close control of fields, which was outlined later by Mr. H. Gvati, and Mr. A. Amir, Director-General and deputy director-general of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Total war against cotton pest will this year be the business of a department to be set up by the cotton council. It will supervise daily inspection of fields, on a regional basis and will work together with Government entomologists.

Piper spray-planes, now used by Chimavir, are to be discarded and more powerful "Steerman" craft are to be used, which will completely cover affected fields.

A local company had acquired eight of these planes, and a tender for spraying is now being discussed, Mr. Amir declared.

Plane Spraying Answer

"Plane spraying is the only answer," Mr. Hamburg, speaking in Hebrew, declared: "I am not taking chances, and I'm going to bring over a pilot here to act as instructor." Displaying control maps of his own plantation, he stressed the need for a centralised anti-pest organization. It must be taken out of the hands of the farmers here, as it is in the U.S., he said.

One variety of cotton will be grown this year, but others will still be tried out, Mr. Amir declared. Varieties had to be grown according to the needs of the textile industry.

He said the government was not prepared to raise the price of cotton to the textile industry. More government aid had been given to cotton than any other crop. It provided IL350 per dunam, IL7.5m. in down payments, IL4m. in compensation grants and loans for last year's failure. IL5m. in subsidies, and IL300 000 in building store-houses.

Mr. Amir said that legal action would be taken against the farmers who had still not attended to affected fields.

Mr. Gvati said that cotton surpassed all other local crops in approaching world prices.

Instructions to farmers were delivered by Dr. L. Weizman, Director Industrial Plants, and by officials of the Plant Protection Department. He said that farmers who cannot keep to the timetable should not sow at all.

Opening Stage in Polio Campaign Nears End

The first phase of the anti-polio campaign will be completed next Thursday, when all children covered by the programme should have received their first shot of the series. The second inoculation will begin the following day.

Infants born in September and October, 1956 will receive their first inoculation in March and the second in April.

The Ministry of Health announced yesterday that the remaining inoculation stations for the first stage are as follows:

JERUSALEM: The station in Katamon, Rehov Hizkiyahu, will close tomorrow. The station in Bikur Holim Hospital will remain open through next week.

TEL AVIV-JAFFA: The 13 stations previously announced will remain open.

RAMAT GAN: A station will be open today and tomorrow only in the Municipal infirmary, Shikun Vatikim, Rehov Harzfus.

RAMAT CHEN: A station in the public school will be open tomorrow only from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

BNEI BRAK: The station in the Pardess-Katz infirmary, Shikun Amami, will remain open until Sunday.

KIRYAT HAIM GIMMEL: A station will be open today and tomorrow only in the Kupat Holim infirmary.

GAV-YAM: The station in the Histadrut Club will close today.

ASHKELON: The station in the Mapai building in the town centre will close today.

Building Fatality

We are informed, in connection with the fatal accident which occurred on Rehov Arlosoroff on Tuesday, that the contractor, Mr. Ezra Yosef Levi, was not detained by the police but gave testimony in the same manner as did all those who had been present at the place of the accident.

Mr. Moshe Fandler is the sub-contractor responsible for the concrete skeleton of the building.

It was the scaffolding and not the ceiling which collapsed at the time the cement was being poured.

Nation-Wide Tele Service for Itim

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — A network of ticker machines today began tapping out news in Hebrew for all the major periodicals and Kol Yisrael. The national news agency ITIM, owned by seven dailies including *The Jerusalem Post*, has inaugurated this service to replace mimeographed evening bulletins.

The agency invested IL32,000 in purchasing one-way teletypes for transmission only. They will also carry foreign news from Reuters.

The "automat secretary" featured in these machines types out the items at an even speed on a continuous band.

ITIM is the first local news agency in the Middle East and Asia — excluding Japan — to provide a service in the national language. The service is taken by 16 daily papers.

POTASH TO PAY OUTPUT PREMIUMS

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday. — The Sdom Potash Works management has decided to pay premiums for higher output.

A committee composed jointly of the management and workers council is to decide the size of the premiums, which will be paid beginning February 1.

Only employees employed directly on production are to benefit from the new arrangement.

Carmel Lauds Shipping Progress

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The Minister of Transport, Mr. M. Carmel, attended a reception aboard the new freighter Palmah this afternoon, which was given in his honour by the Atid Navigation Company and the Kibbutz Meuhad, joint owners and operators of the vessel.

He spoke of the development of the Israel Merchant Marine from 3 ships comprising 500 tons in 1948.

Other speakers were Mayor Abba Khoushy, Mr. Jens Borchard, Managing Director of Atid, Mr. Benny Marshak of the Kibbutz Meuhad Movement and Captain "Tko" Aharonovitz, master of the ship.

Mr. Carmel also inspected railway installations here. He was accompanied by the Railway's general manager, Mr. M. Savidor.

DIVORCE. — An Essen court has granted the industrial magnate, Alfred Krupp, 48, a divorce from his American naturalized wife, Vera, 42, on the ground of her "conduct which was contrary to matrimony."

RATION NEWS

Frozen meat for invalids — 500 grammes a person. Coupon No. Het Gimmel/4. In Jerusalem, coupons dated January 21 from the Medical Association.

Quality beans — distribution in Tel Aviv and the south. 500 grammes a person for 81 pruta. Coupon No.250, temporary coupon No.16.

Onions — distribution in Tel Aviv and the south will end Friday. Ration is 200 grammes a person. Coupon No. Shin/10, temporary coupon No.10. Grocers in Tel Aviv must return the coupons No. Shin/10 not later than January 28, after which they are invalid.

857 Egyptian Jews Arrive in Greece

ATHENS, Wednesday. — The Egyptian ship Misr arrived in Piraeus today from Alexandria with 857 Jews. They were accompanied by a representative of the International Red Cross Committee which made the arrangements for their departure.

Six hundred and seventy-four of the passengers will go to Israel tomorrow aboard the ship Mediterranean which has been chartered by the Jewish Agency. The balance are going on to Naples. It was noted that the refugees were more raggedly dressed than the earlier arrivals and that only 300 were able to pay for their passages.

Mr. Charles Jordan, European Director of the American Joint Distribution Committee, stated that the new arrival brings to 10,250 the number of Egyptian Jews who have arrived in Europe since the expulsions started in November. This represents more than 20 per cent of the total number of Jews in Egypt.

The majority of those who came today are stateless, and they related that Alexandria Harbour and the airport in Cairo have been busy for weeks with a steady flow of thousands of Jews leaving the country.

Most of those who arrived are the third or fourth generations of Jewish families to have lived in Egypt. Not all of them were ordered to leave the country, but they found that it was impossible for them to find jobs or customers in Egypt.

A total of 477 refugees from Egypt and 31 from Hungary were among the 761 immigrants who arrived in Haifa in the s.s. Angelica and Messapia yesterday.

Employers Reject T.U. Claim on 'Third'

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—The Executive of the Manufacturers Association tonight endorsed the steps taken by its Labour Department on negotiations for a new collective wages agreement and payment of the "frozen third". It called on the Histadrut to resume negotiations "on a practical basis," and to abstain from "irresponsible steps" harmful to all. The Association's labour policy aimed at stable labour relations, with a view to increasing production and exports, and ensuring a realistic standard of living for all.

The manufacturers had no alternative but to reject the Trade Unions' demand to pay the frozen third immediately and settle other questions later, it was stated.

A report on the unsuccessful negotiations was given by Mr. Moshe Levi, head of the labour department.

Israel Experts Help Gaza's Agriculture

Winter grains have been sown in the Gaza strip, new projects are planned and Israel experts are lending a hand as agricultural life in the Strip proceeds normally. This was reported yesterday by Mr. David Zekharia, staff officer for agricultural affairs of the Military Government.

A 30-man mission has been sent to the Strip by the Agriculture Ministry, composed of veterinarians, forestry, fishing and other experts. A supply of chemical fertilisers has been assured, as well as sugar for apiaries, improved water supplies and parts for the Strip's 15 large tractors and other vehicles.

The village of Deir el-Balah with its population of 5,500 will get a new water system which will distribute water to the homes.

Sale of the Strip's surplus produce in Israel has already begun under the auspices of the Military Government and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Jaffa Road Electric Repairs Being Speeded

Jerusalem Post Reporter

After receiving a deputation of the owners of shops in Jaffa Road, near the Medical School, which have been without light or power since last Sunday, the Manager of the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation visited the site where the workmen are trying to trace the fault.

Under pressure from the shop owners, who have now been without light and power for four days, the Manager arranged that work be continued, if necessary, throughout the night in order to set up a temporary line so that light and power will be available by today.

EXPORT NEWS

Flowers to London

When people "say it with flowers" in London, they mean also Gladiolas flown to England from Israel.

Here is another line of our export trade actively promoted by the Export Bank.

ALL BANKING TRANSACTIONS
EXPORT BANK Ltd.
TEL AVIV HAIFA

Ben-Gurion's Knesset Speech

(Continued from page 1)

end of 1955, the Jordan Government took the lead in organizing and dispatching these bands of murderers, but from 1954 the leadership passed to the Egyptian dictator, Gamal Abdel Nasser. The world paid no attention to this guerrilla warfare, for the daily murder of one or two people in Israel was no sensation for the world press and did not reach the headlines of the great daily newspapers. The U.N. authorities, however, were aware of these acts of murder and sabotage.

The boycott, the blockade and the guerrilla warfare were not isolated crimes or casual violations of the Armistice Agreements; they were integral parts of the plan of the Arab rulers to wipe Israel off the face of the earth.

The Gaza Strip, which was never Egyptian territory and was seized by the Egyptian invaders in 1948 in violation of international law, served throughout the years as a springboard for aggression against Israel. Most of the bands of murderers and saboteurs were sent from the Strip, and the records of *fedayeen* incursions and operations which fell into our hands at the end of October and the beginning of November, 1956 provide conclusive proof of the administrative subordination of the *fedayeen* to the Egyptian military units stationed in the Strip.

In my report of November 8, 1956 to Marshal Bulganin, I enclosed photostatic evidence of this connection, and we have scores of such documents in our possession.

In place, however, of the guerrilla warfare which the Arab rulers waged against us for eight years in violation of the Armistice Agreements and the U.N. Charter, we were faced after the Czech arms deal with the grim danger of large-scale war. The subsequent actions of the Egyptian dictator showed the whole world that neither obligations undertaken by him of his own free will, nor treaties bearing his signature, nor the Charter of the U.N. and the Rights of Man, nor the Armistice Agreements, nor devotion to peace and international justice, could prevent him carrying out his far-reaching aims: to dominate the entire Middle East, if not in addition the entire African continent. His boldness grew month by month as the flow of arms under the deal with the Czechs continued to increase, and the tanks and guns were deployed in Sinai and the Migs and the Ilyushins covered the airfields in Egypt and Sinai.

The Suez Crisis

Then came the Suez crisis. The Security Council assembled at the beginning of October, 1956. On October 13 it again resolved that there could be no discrimination overt or covert against freedom of navigation in the Canal. Egypt at once announced that it would not comply with this decision in respect to Israel, just as it had not complied with the 1951 resolution on this matter. With the termination of the Security Council discussions and a relaxation of tension in the Suez crisis, the activities of the *fedayeen*, which had been interrupted for a while during the Security Council session, were renewed; Egypt's aggressive preparations reached a climax. On October 23, following the Jordan elections, the tripartite military alliance was signed between Egypt, Jordan and Syria, and the armies of the three countries were placed under Egyptian command. The rulers of the three countries left no doubt in anyone's mind as to the purpose for which the military alliance was intended.

Shukri el-Kuwatly, the President of Syria, declared that the present situation required "the mobilization of all Arab strength to liquidate the State that has arisen in our neighbourhood."

Hussein, King of Jordan, cabled to the Egyptian dictator, "We look forward to the future, when the Egyptian flag will fly over our stolen country." And the Supreme Commander of the armies of the three countries, Hakim Amer, declared that "the danger of Israel no longer exists; the Egyptian army is strong enough to wipe Israel off the map."

By a surprise attack the Jordanian forces could cut our country in two, for the narrow strip in the centre of Israel is not more than 15-20 kms. wide. The Syrian and Egyptian air forces could reach and bomb our population centres in a few minutes, thereby preventing the mobilization of our reserves which are the mainstay of our security, for we have no standing army apart from a few small units.

It is no wonder that following the signature of the three-power agreement, the Chief of Staff of the Jordan Army, Abu Ali Nawar, who was now subordinated to the Egyptian High Command, found it possible and necessary to announce that "the time has come that the Arabs will choose the appropriate time to launch the assault for Israel's destruction."

When the life of a nation is in danger — as Israel's life has been in danger in recent months, when it is not a question of the loss of hundreds of lives as the result of *fedayeen* murders, or economic losses as a consequence of boycott and blockade, but of danger to our very existence, a matter of life and death for all the people of Israel — its first duty is to act in its own self-defence. This is what we did at the end of October and the beginning of November. We limited our defensive operation to the essential minimum, and refrained from attacking Jordan and Syria, since the principal danger came from the Egyptian aggression bases in Sinai and the Gaza Strip.

Everyone knows what happened afterwards in the Security Council, in the emergency Assembly that was summoned immediately afterwards, and in the regular meetings of the Assembly; so there is no need to go into these matters in detail. The Assembly's alarm at the time is perhaps comprehensible, although it is permissible to differ from its conclusions, from both the moral and the practical points of view. There are grounds for complaint, however, in regard to the discrimination shown by the Assembly, and many will be surprised at the attitude of these members — including not the least important — who themselves ignore the decisions of the Assembly and the Security Council while demanding meticulous compliance by others with the letter of the U.N.'s recommendations.

Faults in U.N.

No loyal friend of the U.N. can or should ignore the faults in its leadership or its decisions, but the State of Israel, perhaps more than any other country, is interested in strengthening the authority of the U.N. to safeguard peace and international justice.

On November 8, I replied to the President of the U.S. and the U.N. Secretary-General on the evacuation of Sinai. I stated that we were ready to withdraw from the Sinai area "when satisfactory arrangements are made with the U.N. Emergency Force." In our letter to the Secretary-General of November 21, 1956 we defined "satisfactory arrangements" as arrangements which would safeguard Israel against acts of hostility on land and at sea.

The task of the international force when it was established by the Assembly resolution of November 4, 1956 was defined as follows: "To secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities." We were entitled to expect that the U.N. force would refrain from restoring the *status quo* in the Sinai Desert, namely its transformation into a base for aggression against Israel. We still maintain this demand, but we do not hold up the withdrawal on this ground. We have now evacuated the whole of the desert, an area of more than 50,000 sq. kms., with the exception of the narrow coastal strip of the Straits of Tiran which today assures freedom of navigation in the Gulf to all vessels without discrimination, including Arab ships.

We have no desire to remain in this Strip and it is our intention to evacuate it immediately upon receiving tangible and effective assurances against any interference with the freedom of Israel and international shipping such as at present in fact obtains in this international waterway.

The coast of the Straits, like the greater part of the Sinai area, is a desolate desert, waterless and uninhabited, and until the boycott and blockade was organized by the Arab League, no Egyptian force was stationed in the Sharm el-Sheikh bay. Military forces were sent to the spot by the Egyptian authorities to interfere with Israel and international shipping to and from Eilat. This act of hostility was a violation of the U.N. Charter, the Security Council resolution and the General Armistice Agreement; but it continued for years without the United Nations taking any measures to stop it.

As far back as 21 years ago, on June 4, 1935, I submitted to the late Justice Brandeis, of the U.S. Supreme Court, a memorandum on the importance of Eilat, which was the first Hebrew port in ancient times, in the days of Solomon, Jehoshaphat, and Uzziah, Kings of Judah, "The Gulf," I wrote then, "played an important part in olden days, in Biblical times; in the near future Eilat will play a more important part, politically and economically, than it did in the period of the Bible. The Suez Canal, which has served as the central artery of the British Empire, can easily lose its importance. Sooner or later, Britain will leave Egypt. The Suez Canal is too narrow for large modern ships, and it can easily be blocked in time of war. It is enough to sink one ship to block the Canal. There is no other route to India except through the Red Sea, from Haifa by way of Eilat. These two points, accordingly, assume great importance."

In our own days all these things which I considered possible 22 years ago have come to pass. Since I wrote this memorandum the world has been transformed. Almost simultaneously with Israel's independence many Asian nations, including some of the greatest, have been released from their subordination to Europe, and several peoples on the African continent are also on the threshold of independence. And just as our ties with the European and American continents are important to us, both from the human and cultural points of view and from the point of view of our attachment to Diaspora Jewry, which is mainly concentrated in these two continents, so there is great importance in our ties with the African and Asian continents from the economic and political points of view. The Mediterranean is our route to Europe and America, and the Gulf of Eilat is our route to Asia and East Africa.

Eilat and World

The Gulf is important, however, not only for Israel, but for the whole world, and first and foremost for the sake of uninterrupted contact between Asia and Europe.

When we demand effective and substantial guarantees from the United Nations to safeguard free passage for Israel and other nations in the Eilat Straits and the Red Sea, we do not abandon our right and our demand for freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal, and the United Nations will be tested by its capacity to implement its decisions to prevent all overt or covert discrimination in Suez navigation.

Israel, however, has a particularly vital interest in the safeguarding of free passage for ships of all flags without discriminations in the Red Sea and Eilat Straits. Israel has no interest in the desolate strip of land on the shore of the Eilat Straits, but it is our right — and we shall insist on this right with all our determination — that the blockade of the Straits shall not be restored.

Navigation in the Eilat Straits and the Red Sea will be safeguarded if the four countries situated on the coast of the Straits — Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt — sign a treaty safeguarding freedom of navigation for all ships without exception and without any interference, or — if this is not yet practicable — if the United Nations Assembly will decide that U.N.E.F. will assure freedom of passage and that it will not leave the coastal strip until a final settlement is arrived at between Israel and Egypt or until some special arrangement on freedom of navigation in the Gulf is reached in agreement with Israel. And until then the Israel Defence Forces will continue to safeguard free navigation.

And now I turn to the Gaza problem. This Strip never belonged to Egypt. Egypt held it for eight years as a reward for her invasion of this country, and throughout that time she did nothing to develop the area. As for the Armistice Agreement with Egypt which was signed eight years ago (on 24 February 1949) as a transitional stage to a permanent peace, the Egyptian dictator has violated its principles and purposes, and by his repeated declarations that there is a state of war between Israel and Egypt he has distorted the essence and the aims of the Agreement. He has exploited it as a smokescreen to cover up his murderous attacks against the people of Israel and his implacable blockade of Israel on land, at sea and in the air. It was from the Gaza Strip that the *fedayeen* units were despatched to Israel, and bands of murderers and saboteurs were organized in other Arab countries as well.

The position in the Gaza Strip is unique, and no United Nations force would by its very character be able to prevent the organization of *fedayeen* by the Egyptian authorities in this area, and their employment on Israel territory. The entry of the U.N. force into the Strip will result in a deterioration in the security position of the Israeli settlements along the Strip and, in fact, everywhere within Israel's limited area. At the same time the Strip would be cut off from all possibility of economic development, and the refugees would once again be abandoned to Egyptian incitement, which would be reintroduced directly or indirectly.

Future of Gaza

Out of consideration for the position taken by the Assembly, Israel has no intention of maintaining armed forces in the Gaza Strip, but for the good of the inhabitants of the area and their neighbours outside of it Israel must remain in the Strip while a suitable relationship should be established between the Israel administration and the United Nations. The administration will maintain the internal security of the Strip by means of police, will continue to develop self-government among the population in town and village and will continue to ensure public services in health, education, electricity, irrigation, communications, agriculture, trade and industry.

The Israel administration in Gaza will be a pilot plant of Israel-Arab co-operation in contact with the United Nations.

The restoration of Egyptian influence — directly by a return of the Egyptian army, or indirectly upon the entry of the U.N.E.F. — is likely to block and eliminate all constructive prospects, and the Strip would revert to lawlessness, to its own misfortune and that of all the adjacent areas.

The heavy security burden that rests upon Israel, and her deep interest in the development of the area and in a solution of the refugee problem, make it necessary for her, while maintaining a relationship with the U.N., to carry on with the administration of the Strip.

Refugee Problem

The Government of Israel appeals to the United Nations to prepare a plan for the permanent settlement of the refugee problem, including the Gaza refugees. The Government of Israel will contribute to the best of its ability to the solution of the problem. Now that we have practically evacuated the whole of the Sinai Desert, we feel it our right and our duty to appeal to the United Nations not to permit the area to be transformed once again into a base and a springboard for aggression.

Israel's stand in this matter is dictated by conscience and by her right to existence, by her feeling of justice and her burning desire to assure real peace for the area. The Government of Israel is convinced that any Government that will examine in all its implications the complex of problems confronting us will give support to this stand.

The people of Israel, the oldest of the peoples of the Middle East, which bequeathed to many nations of the world the foundations of their faith and of their spiritual culture, and which knows how to appreciate the original and ancient cultures of the peoples of Asia and other nations, appeals to the conscience of the world that everything should be done to avert the possibility of the outbreak of a new conflict in the Middle East, and to secure the establishment of a real peace, so that the lands of the Bible in co-operation with one another should again become a source of inspiration and blessing to the world.

U.N. Allows All Short of War

In his Knesset speech yesterday Mr. Ben-Gurion quoted the following passage from an article by M. Paul Henri Spaak, former Belgian Foreign Minister and the first President of the U.N. Assembly.

"In the present U.N. set-up, which is not what its founders wished and hoped it would be, everything short of war is allowed. Treaties may be violated, promises can be broken, a nation is licensed to menace its neighbour or to perpetrate any sort of trick on it, just as long as there is no actual war.

"The attitude of Egypt during the last few months is a case in point. While Egypt denied transit through the Suez Canal to Israel ships, sent death commandos onto Israel soil, violated the Treaty of Constantinople . . . and made preparations to attack its neighbour, the U.N. was powerless to intervene . . .

"But let Israel in desperation send troops into the Sinai peninsula . . . and they are sure to be condemned. Meanwhile, those who were looking on impassively at the brutal repression of the revolt in Hungary could not find words harsh enough to damn Israel.

"This brand of justice, I repeat, is nothing but a caricature. Such an interpretation of principles amounts to rewarding any nation which is audacious enough to accomplish the most reprehensible act but which very cleverly stops short of violence, but of open war."

Specials in the Friday Edition of

THE JERUSALEM POST

- ITZHAK KANEV, Kupat Holim Director, recounts the institution's difficulties, KH's place in a proposed national compulsory Health Insurance scheme and changes in the KH clinic system.
- PATRICK O'DONOVAN reports from Washington on the 1960 Presidential election campaign — which has already begun.
- ZE'EV LAQUEUR plumbs the frightening implications of the "realism" of the Soviet novel.

As well as all the other features of the weekend edition.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management: JERUSALEM. 9 Hahavatselet, P.O.B. 81. Tel. 4288 (4 lines). TEL AVIV Bureau: 33 Nahlat Binyamin. P.O.B. 1128. Tel. 4251/2. HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat. P.O.B. 60. Tel. 4894 (3 lines). Subscriptions: IL40.000 per year.

Thursday, January 24, 1957
27 Shvat 5717, 24 Jumad Thani, 1376

DECISIONS of great moment are not formulated heatedly or overnight. The statement made by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion in the Knesset yesterday on Israel's policy in connection with Sharm e-Sheikh and the Gaza strip was thus rightly placed within the framework of a closely reasoned speech on the relations of Israel to the U.N. ever since this country was formally brought into existence by a U.N. decision, and at first sight seemed to offer little that was new.

CHALLENGE TO THE U.N.

The Prime Minister emphasized that Israel stands by the U.N. and has more reason than many others to wish that its authority should grow and become a reality. But his implication was also clear. The U.N. can only become the powerful organ for the promotion of world peace which it was founded to be if it will follow certain principles in its development. By abandoning them it will become the supine servant of destructive power blocs or sectional interests.

The experience of recent years has shown that a grave weakness of the U.N. lies in its tolerance of every form of sub-war and hostilities short of open war, although the consequences of these attacks may eventually prove as destructive to peace as any openly declared conflict. Thus ever since 1948, as the Prime Minister trenchantly demonstrated in the Knesset yesterday, a whole bloc of U.N. member Powers has been allowed to act in open defiance of the U.N. Charter, brazenly to violate its resolutions and directly to threaten the existence of a fellow member State; but, because there is no recognized state of war, the U.N. feels under no obligation to intervene. But when a State is forced to resort to self-defence, this can be interpreted as "open warfare" by the U.N. and every step taken against it. The U.N. has allowed itself to be manoeuvred into this curious doctrine that subwar: fedayeen attacks, boycott, open belligerency, sabotage, hit-and-run murder; are legitimate political weapons, and only military retaliation in the field is forbidden even if a campaign is planned to root out only proven bases of attack.

The action of Israel in the present situation has been plainly defined by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. We continue to support the U.N. We do all in our power to strengthen it in its growth towards becoming an effective body for the carrying out of the duties for which it was founded; but we do not assist it to betray itself and all nations small and large by submitting to policies which would lead, for reasons which it cannot defend on any ground of ethics or expediency, to national suicide.

Israel must therefore ask "substantial and effective guarantees" for the freedom of passage in Tiran Straits, which are international waters free to ships of all nations. If she fails in this she fails in every other endeavour; for the means are there at Tiran at her disposal to exploit the present situation created by Israel to ensure that freedom of passage.

The case with Gaza needs no further emphasis except this. Under Egyptian annexation, accomplished by violence during the 1948-49 fighting, Gaza has been utterly neglected and the most elementary needs of its inhabitants ignored. Under the short Israel administration already the hope of a decent existence for its inhabitants is beginning to dawn.

It is only by acting positively in the light of considerations such as these that the U.N. will ensure its growth into a great instrument of world peace.

Macmillan Comes Off the Fence

First Job—To Get Used to Britain's New World Status

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

LONDON, — THE character of the Macmillan Government is becoming a little clearer. Its policies seem to have been framed around the twin concepts of high investment and European free trade. As a corollary, there are to be heavy cuts in defence expenditure. In short, the new Cabinet is doing what the Eden Government for 21 months obstinately refused to do: It is coming off the fence.

The decision to play the part of a medium-sized, but economically progressive Power, instead of aiming futilely at equality with the Big Two, is obscured by the new Prime Minister's imperial rhetoric. Mr. Macmillan's first broadcast as Prime Minister was almost a caricature of what his enemies might have expected from him. He obliged the cartoonists even to the extent of intoning a bit of New Elizabethan tushery at the close of his peroration. ("Britain was Great, is Great and will remain Great.")

European Integration

Yet the decision in favour of European integration (economic to start with) and remodelling of the armed forces is quite unequivocal. Even conscription may be abolished by stages. And though the planned mobile forces are going to cost more in terms of fire-power per man, defence expenditure is expected to come down sharply from the swollen total to which it has been pushed by the megalomania of successive Cabinets, starting with that of Mr. Clement Attlee (as he then was).

The reasons why this decision is urgently necessary have been set out with praiseworthy cogency by Sir Edward Boyle, who resigned from the Treasury at the height of the Suez storm and now writes articles for one of the political weeklies.

The fundamental trouble has always been that the defence programme competes with the export industries for resources that are needed to earn dollars, and with the home industries for investments that are required to modernize the economy.

Skilled Labour

An excessive proportion of highly skilled labour, plus the products of the engineering and electronic industries, flows into the arms effort. This has been true ever since the end of 1950, when the Attlee-Bevin Government, in a fit of mental aberration, sanctioned an arms programme that was too heavy for Britain to carry.

Sir Edward Boyle, who ought to know, now remarks quite blithely that it was "to make room for this expanded programme that two consecutive Chancellors — Mr. Gaitskell and Mr. Butler — introduced Budgets designed to hold down the level of home investment."

Since then, the sellers' market in British export goods has vanished, to be succeeded by furious competition from Germany and Japan. In the circumstances, a massive reduction of the swollen (and useless, as anyone can now see) defence Budget is absolutely essential. So is the new policy of integrating Britain economically with Europe, since otherwise tariff barriers will go up against British exports to European markets.

So far, however, the new policy stops short of genuine integration into Western Europe at all levels, though

Exhibiting his new moustache style, Mr. Macmillan acknowledges the cheers of the crowds that gathered at Buckingham Palace to get a glimpse of him upon his nomination. Express Photo

if the Free Trade Area comes into existence, an important psychological barrier will have fallen. The obstacles to genuine Europeanism are largely irrational, but not for that reason any less real.

Anyone listening to the spate of public discussions in recent weeks — notably B.B.C. debates among British and American spokesmen — must have come away with the feeling that even the Suez debacle has not quite killed the Churchillian dream of an Anglo-American alliance, or at least a "special relationship" with the U.S.

The latest of these international radio brainstrust discussions was made notable by the insistence with which all the British speakers dwelt on this topic, completely forgetting the existence of France and the rest of Europe, until gently reminded by one of the U.S. participants (Mr. Thomas Finletter, a former Air Secretary under Truman) that America also had a "special relationship" with France!

The fact is that not only Conservatives, but Liberals and Labour leaders as well, tend to think in the categories of the Churchill-Bevin-Eden era, when Washington and London arranged world affairs over the heads of the European nations. In fact it is one of the Labour Party's severest complaints against Eden that he disturbed this happy relationship!

From the American viewpoint, the whole era of course belongs to the past, but this has not yet percolated through to the British public, any more than has the fact that America has two continents to look after, not just one. It remains to be seen what the Macmillan Government is going to make of this inheritance.

Tel Mond Groves For New Settlers

By SHLOMO ENGEL

A NEW leaf has been turned in the settlement history of the Central Sharon by the sale of 1,100 dunams of Tel Mond's citrus groves, young plantations and fallow land belonging to Palestine Plantations Ltd. (founded by the Melchett family) to the Yakhin and Nir Shituf companies, which have earmarked them for distribution among new immigrants and farm workers.

Four hundred and fifty dunams of groves bearing fruit will be handed over to new settlers at the established moshavim of Herut and Kfar Hess, enabling these moshavim to expand; 450 dunams of young groves will be parcelled out among Tel Mond's workers to afford them additional income; 200 dunams of uncultivated land will be used to house 100 immigrant families expected in Tel Mond in the near future. The transaction, which the Melchett family's representatives have been considering for some time and which opens up such possibilities for the future, has roused high hopes and provoked considerable comment in the area.

From its very beginning, the history of Tel Mond is bound up with the activities of Lord Melchett, who made it his first Zionist project. In the late twenties, at a time when hundreds of Jewish urban and farm workers were looking for land of their own but the funds of the World Zionist Organization were low due to the world depression, this was the largest of a number of settlement projects built around the planting of citrus groves with investors' funds.

Founded by Sir Alfred Mond — Lord Melchett — who had been won over to the Zionist cause by Dr. Weizmann, Palestine Plantations undertook in 1929 to buy up a large tract of land between the Triangle and the Haifa highway in the Sharon, put it under citrus, parcel it out into 10 to 25-dunam plots and cultivate these until they started bearing fruit, for middle-class Jews of limited means who were interested in acquiring small groves in payments extending over five or six years.

Lord Melchett's death in 1930 restricted the company's activities in this area, but the interest of the Sieff family in the project and its assistance soon made the renewed expansion of Tel Mond possible, with the planting and the maintenance of the groves giving a living to hundreds of moshav families in the area.

Tel Mond and all the workers' settlements were at first part of the Hadar Hasharon Regional Council. Later Tel Mond and Kfar Ziv won self-government, together with all the workers' residential quarters with the exception of Ein Sarid, where the Regional Council is investing a good deal of funds and administrative effort today. Another aspect of its work is the development of the new Kfar Javetz-Azriel-Kfar Porat settlement area, which belongs to the religious sector, and of the older labour settlements of E'nel-Dror and Mishmeret.

Inside Tel Mond's beautiful park there stands Batya Lishinsky's impressive statue of Lord Melchett, one hand raised in a gesture of peacemaking between the flowering settlements of the Sharon and the Arab villages just across the line. Opposite the statue is the 800-dunam estate of Mrs. Rebecca Sieff, President of World WIZO, who takes an active part in community affairs as well as in the Tel Mond Council's work.

German C-in-C for NATO Forces

By SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

BERLIN (OPNS). — LIEUTENANT-General Hans Speidel, the first German officer nominated for a major North Atlantic Treaty Organization Command, has in German military circles a reputation for charm, skill, cleverness and an unusual capacity for getting along with people. The curiosity is that when he takes over as Commander-in-Chief, Ground Forces, Central Europe, it will be his first appointment to a field command. At 59, he has been successful as a staff officer, a military administrator and, especially, a military diplomatist, but has never so far, either in peace or in war, commanded any major unit in the field.

The former chief of the German General Staff, General Beck, in a confidential minute about him in the 'thirties, summed him up as follows: "Acute intelligence, over-average working capacity, a particular talent for handling people, engaging manners, complete self-control: especially qualified for military tasks abroad."

He sent the then-captain in the General Staff to Paris as assistant military attache, and later put him in charge of evaluating military intelligence about Western Europe in the German General Staff. In June, 1940, Major Speidel negotiated the surrender of Paris with the French General Dentz, and afterwards as a colonel Speidel was for about two years chief-of-staff of the German military commander in Occupied France.

In this job he was able to avoid personal implication in the policy of shooting hostages, without being able to prevent it. Summoned to Hitler's presence for being "too soft" with the French, he managed to mollify the Fuehrer and concede nothing.

In late 1943, Field-Marshal Rommel, the newly-appointed C-in-C West, asked for his close compatriot Speidel (both Rommel and Speidel came from Wuerttemberg middle-class families) to be made his Chief of Staff.

In the following months, Rommel and Speidel indulged together in some tentative planning and plotting for the overthrow of Hitler and the ending of the war. However, on July 20, 1944, when, after the attempt on Hitler's life, a military coup had been successful in Paris and Field Marshal von Kluge — successor of the wounded Rommel as C-in-C, West — was urged by several of his subordinates to put himself at the head of the military revolt against Hitler, Lieutenant-General Speidel, as his chief of staff, busied himself with current military routine and avoided giving any advice. He was arrested by the Gestapo afterwards on suspicion, but he protested innocence successfully. Nothing could be proved against him. Nevertheless, he remained under suspicion and was placed under military detention at the fortress of Kuestrin on the Oder.

In this situation, his skill in handling people achieved its greatest triumph: he won complete ascendancy over the commandant of the military prison, a major, and on the approach of the Russians in January, 1945, persuaded him to move the whole establishment West, without higher authority and with forged travel orders. In the increasing chaos of the following months, the odd caravan managed to bluff its way by stages to the extreme South-western corner of Germany, several times evading an execution squad sent after it by the Gestapo.

After the end of the war, Lieutenant-General Speidel was able to establish himself as a man of the military resistance; both with the French authorities and with the newly-emerging German politicians, with some of whom he was soon on terms of close personal friendship. Through their influence he was given a research professorship at Tuenbingen University. He also wrote a book about the 1944 campaign in France.

When preparations for West German rearmament started in 1950, Lieutenant-General Speidel was among the first former senior officers to be called to Bonn as a military adviser. In 1951 and 1952 he was chief West German military delegate at the European Defence Community negotiations in Paris, and later was frequently used for missions of military diplomacy in the various North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

His official position in Bonn during the last few years has been that of chief of the department "Armed Forces" in the Defence Ministry — the nearest equivalent in the present West Germany to that of the former Chief of the General Staff. He had the complete confidence of former West German Defence Minister Blank, but is on less close terms with his successor, Herr Strauss, who takes a critical view of the military plans made during the Blank era.

Blood Banks Expand Their Work

By YAACOV ARDON

BLOOD transfusions have become a standard weapon of modern medicine in fighting death from wounds on the battle field, from injuries in accidents and in reducing the risks of surgery, burns or snake bits. In many cases speedy transfusions ensure survival and speed up recovery. Most hospitals in the country accept surgery cases only if the patient can provide a supply of blood, should transfusion become necessary.

In the past this has created awkward problems for the patient. If a member of a kibbutz had to undergo an operation in town, he had to ask a couple of fellow-settlers to travel to the hospital or to the nearest Magen David Adom centre to donate blood, at a loss of working time and money for fares and often for an overnight stay.

Some 18 months ago Magen David Adom came to an agreement with all the kibbutz movements that has done away with the need for travel and blood donations in town by fellow-settlers or family members.

The nearest M.D.A. blood bank sends a blood-collecting ambulance equipped with generator, refrigerator and medical apparatus to the kibbutzim, usually over the week-end, when the settlers are off duty, collects a quota of 40 to 50 portions and takes it back to the centre for storage or processing. If one of the kibbutzniks has to undergo an operation, he or she hands in a cheque at the hospital, which "cashes" it at the nearest blood bank.

This highly efficient insurance scheme is now to be extended to moshavim throughout the country and to all major industrial enterprises and professional organizations, according to Dr. B. Nissenbaum, M.D.A. director in Haifa.

Prospective clients for the M.D.A. blood bank in Haifa are the Palestine Electric Corporation, Phoenicia, Nesher Cement Works, Soiel Boneh, Ata, Fertilisers & Chemicals, Haifa Municipality, the Teachers Union, the Medical Association, Kupat Holim and the Civil Servants Association. "We hope eventually to include practically everybody through whatever organization or firm he belongs to," Dr. S. Goldenfun of the M.D.A. said.

How do the agreements work? Take an enterprise with, say, 500 employees. They and their families, computed on an average of husband, wife and two children—2,000 persons altogether — will be insured for blood supply in case of need. Allowing for a certain safety margin, the "premium" of donations is ten per cent, or 200 portions of blood, a year. Each of the 200 workers takes his turn for blood donations once in two to three years.

Of course, blood bank accounting is not as strict and rigid as a financial deal. In an emergency such as war or accident blood is provided by the blood bank to its insured according to medical need. That is why the blood bank tries to insure as large a number of persons as possible. There are still many people, particularly among those of Oriental origin, who are superstitious and afraid of donating blood even if one of their own family needs a transfusion. Blood banks report an "overdraft" by the hospitals of about 25 per cent.

Israel's blood bank managers insist that blood donations must be a voluntary act of good citizenship. They frown on the few who sell their blood against cash. Happily, the spirit of volunteering blood donations is spreading. Rotary clubs of various towns, policemen and even prison inmates have volunteered.

Regular Donors

An organization of regular blood donors is gaining in membership, and every healthy person up to 65 is eligible. "There is no danger whatever in donating blood. It is a humanitarian act and a necessary precaution against an emergency," Dr. Nissenbaum says. Blood may be safely given every three to six months and doctors even believe that a renewal of blood has a stimulating and healthful effect on the donor. Bloodletting has been recommended by physicians of all shades of medical opinion down the ages.

Live blood can be cold-stored for three weeks, but, processed into fluid plasma, it keeps at ordinary temperature for up to two years. A blood processing plant is now being enlarged in Jaffa for converting an adequate supply of fluid into dry plasma which can be stored up to 10 years. In the past, dry blood plasma was imported. But as blood processing and storage technique has developed, every country now keeps its blood supply as an emergency reserve and exports have stopped.

M.D.A. receives instructions from the Defence authorities on how much blood plasma must be kept in reserve, to which hospitals it should be sent in an emergency, in what amounts and when. When the Sinai campaign started, thousands of persons throughout the country turned up at the M.D.A.'s blood banks to volunteer their blood —700 in Jerusalem, 2,100 in Tel Aviv and 400 in Haifa. Blood is carried to and from the bank in a specially equipped ambulance, either in an electric refrigerator or in a freezer box in which it can be stored for six to eight hours. "Whoever donates blood may save a life—not a drop gets lost," the blood bank manager in Haifa says.

NATURE NOTES

Crabs in the Zerka

IF you sit still in a place where the bottom of the little river is covered with large stones, ten to one you will presently see one of the brownish, flattish stones begin to move out cautiously and reveal itself as a crab. In November its colours were far brighter, olive-green carapace and feet and claws and swimmerets (the appendages on the legs, especially on those of the female) a lovely purple. That was in the mating season.

Now they are camouflaged again, in sober hues that make them indistinguishable as long as they do not move. They walk sideways, and when found on land, with incredible speed.

Like the crayfish, which does not exist in Israel, the Freshwater crab *(Potamon potamios)* seems to be viviparous (bearing live young). That is not so, however. The mother carries the eggs around attached in a sack to her swimmerets, and if you find one at the moment when the young are bursting their soft shells, you might easily believe they were just being born. — Archaeologists may be interested to know that it is this crab which is represented on ancient mosaics in Israel as a symbol of cancer in the zodiac, not the crayfish (which is long and slim rather than round).

P. A.

Readers' Letters

ARABIC PROGRAMMES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read in one of your recent issues that the programmes of Kol Yisrael are to be reduced, due to lack of funds.

It is to be hoped that at least the Arabic programmes will not be affected. In fact, these should be increased, even if it requires other reductions. We must continue the improvement in our Arabic programmes which has been felt since the Sinai campaign —especially those relating to instructive talks. This can be of considerable assistance to us and gain more sympathizers for us amongst our Arab neighbours.

I come from Iraq and understand the mentality and leanings of the inhabitants of Arab countries. A lie which is repeated often enough begins to be believed. What is important is that we should tell the truth — even the bitter truth —and if we use it, and use it more frequently, those listeners will begin to trust us.

Yours, etc.
A.S.
(Name and Address Supplied)
Tel Aviv, January 15.

SOLAR ENERGY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In the face of our power restrictions, which only a wild optimist could call "temporary," it seems strange that nothing is being done—at least publicly—to combat this power, or rather oil shortage, at the source too: I mean the utilization of sun-and-wind power. Whereas the former is now, I hope, experiencing a boom at the consumers' end by the installation of individual solar water heaters, nothing is being heard about exploitation of the sun's energy by the Palestine Electric Corporation.

The same can be said about wind-power. Here the initial costs for individual plants — except perhaps for isolated places — appear to be prohibitive but enough research and experience have accumulated in other countries — e.g. Denmark, England, Germany—to warrant the installation of at least a pilot plant by the P.E.C., to feed additional electricity into the grid.

There can be no question that all these schemes are and will be more expensive than the traditional use of oil for the generation of electricity. But since we have not enough of our own oil, no water power to speak of, no coal, no uranium, we will have to exploit our nearly continuous sunshine and our very regular winds. The sooner the better!

Yours, etc.
K. UNGER, Architect
Haifa, January 7.

P.E.C. Replies

We have read Mr. Unger's observations with interest.

Present-day investigations of the practical utilization of the energy of the sun and wind for production of electricity are well known, and we are keeping informed of developments in this sphere.

As regards wind-power, it would appear that the total amount of electrical energy that could be obtained by such means in this country is very small, whilst the cost of the plant would be very considerable.

So far we are not aware of the utilization of solar energy for electricity generation on a commercial scale, and a great deal of research work still remains to be done in this connection.

Y. FRIEDLANDER
Public Relations Officer
Haifa, January 17.

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Nobody would deny that one of the most effective media of information and interpretation is press photography. But press photographers in this country know too well how their work is often hampered by non-cooperation and even the passive or active resistance of the authorities.

For instance, press photographers and correspondents in Haifa were not even informed of the President's visit to Haifa Port and thus an opportunity was missed of taking a documentary picture of the President of Israel welcoming a group of Egyptian immigrants.

Yours, etc.
R. JONAS
Haifa, January 18.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS — Back Where We Were

IF it is true that the Egyptian army has been ordered back to its Sinai posts, writes Davar (Histadrut), the news only goes to vindicate the Israel army action in demolishing the military installations in the area before its withdrawal, thus giving Israel a breathing space in which to consolidate its political position. Furthermore, it is adequate proof that the Sinai operation has not done away with the Egyptian danger confronting Israel but merely postponed it temporarily; and that we should not give up to the UNEF the last two remaining positions — Sharm e-Sheikh and the Gaza Strip — since the force's only function seems to be to clear the way for the return of the Egyptians and to free them to resume their murderous activities.

Hatzofe (World Mizrahi) also claims that the Egyptians view the UNEF as an instrument intended from the start solely to retrieve for them the areas captured in November. The moment this force has completed the task the Egyptians have set it, it will be asked to get out and Cairo propaganda has already come out against its conversion into "an occupation force."

For **Al Hamishmar** (Mapam), the withdrawal of the Israel forces from the Sinai peninsula except for a coastal strip along the Bay of Eilat proves that Israel has not been out for territorial conquests but is interested merely in securing her shipping rights. The question of setting up a U.N. force in this region can therefore only serve as a basis for negotiation, but that cannot apply to the Gaza Strip, which never has been Egyptian territory. Nor is it desirable to station a U.N. force on Israel soil, since Israel has not been threatening shipping anywhere.

Ha'aretz (non-party) writes that the U.N. Secretary-General's conscience cannot be calm if after all his labour he simply revives what has been explicitly proven to be a threat to the peace. The main trouble with Mr. Hammarskjold's attitude is his insistence in demanding withdrawal from the Gaza Strip. It must be emphasized again and again that conditions there differ radically from the Tiran Straits. The Israel Government has no intention of exposing the settlements in the Western Negev to fresh attacks by Egyptian murder gangs.

Herut recalls the swearing-in ceremony of President Eisenhower, in which he stated that "the United States is prepared to pay the full price for peace on the basis of Justice and the Laws of Morality." What is the price of peace and what is the basis of Justice and the Laws of Morality, asks the paper. Does America mean to pay the price of peace at the expense of others? And do Justice and the Laws of Morality mean concern for oil interests or the returning of bases of aggression to Egyptian murderers?

Haboker (General Zionist) asserts that the Foreign Ministry is a do-nothing office that has no claim to existence except where budgeting is concerned.

KEEPING POSTED

PRESIDENT Eisenhower, who is no snob, offered to fly a tattered American flag from the White House itself on Inauguration Day if neighbours in San Angelo, Texas, persisted in not allowing a Greek bakery owner to fly his old flag because it was too shabby. Mr. Kavadias, who owns a smart new bakery on the main street of San Angelo, has preserved this treasure carefully since he was a boy at the end of the last century, and was shipwrecked with his sailor father in the Caribbean. The only thing the boy was able to save was the flag which, the Union being smaller then, has only 45 stars. During the trip they had talked a great deal about America, and Kavadias junior decided to try his luck there. When he finally got off the boat in New York as an immigrant, the flag was his only possession. It has been flown ever since on special occasions, but this year neighbours called the police in protest, and they also judged that it was looking rather moth-eaten. Mr. Kavadias put up so manful a struggle that it earned him a story in a Washington newspaper that Mr. Eisenhower happened to read. After that the thing was settled in a matter of minutes. Which just shows that presidents should read newspapers.

JAPAN is a long way off, and just lately Japanese representatives in various places have not been any too quick to appreciate Israel's border difficulties. Not so the children of the High School at Kochi. Some months ago they sent out a circular letter to similar schools in all parts of the world, inviting small contributions in copper coins to be cast into a "freedom bell" for the new building of their school which is to be ready in April. The principal of the school, Motoshi Kawashima, wrote that he had been much struck by a phrase in the letter he received from a Jerusalem school-girl, accompanying the coins, that "so many people are being killed here day after day that know the sufferings of war and long for peace the world over," and when they were visited by journalists recently, they had translated the letter into Japanese for them. He closes:

"With pleasure we are looking forward to the day when pictures of the Bell and our new school house will be sent to you. Before laying down a pen we say from bottom of our heart 'Thank you very much for your kind and prompt contribution.'"

A CORRESPONDENT writes that the Hebrew word "avar," which in most cases indicates a physical move, has not only been used as the false equivalent of such an English idiom as "passed away." It seems that

one of the tireless sign painters in Tel Aviv looked in a dictionary to find the English equivalent of "Mr. X has moved to Allenby Rd." and simply made it "Mr. X transgressed."

Today's contributors include S.A., Tel Aviv.

PEN FRIENDS

TOMMY MOGILA, a young boy Caixa Postal 282, Fromineza, Sao Paulo, Brazil, is a 11-year old student who is extremely interested in contacting stamp collectors.

G. RAJA GOPAL, 18 Sahib Mahal, Orderly Bazar, Barrackpore, Calcutta, India, asks for pen friends from Israel who are interested in exchanging First-Day Covers and stamps of Israel with those of India and other Asian countries.

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